

# **Licking Township Comprehensive Plan**

**LICKING TOWNSHIP**  
**COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE**  
*Licking County, Ohio*

March 2002

Dear Resident of Licking Township:

In September 1999 the Licking Township Trustees formed the Licking Township Comprehensive Planning Committee. The committee's purpose was to develop a comprehensive plan to help provide for the logical development of the township consistent with the desires and interests of the township residents.

The committee held monthly public meetings, conducted a township survey, held a public dream session, and had outside experts present data about our township in order to have the information needed to develop the plan being presented to the Township Trustees. The committee believes that this comprehensive plan reflects the desires and interests of the residents for land use in Licking Township.

I would like to thank the members of the Licking Township Comprehensive Planning Committee and the Licking County Planning Commission for their efforts in the development of this plan. I believe that the effort put forth by the committee, planning commission and the people of Licking Township has provided the township with an important tool to help the township achieve its land use goals.

Sincerely,

Joe Castner  
Chairperson  
Licking Township Comprehensive Planning Committee

## RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION

The Licking Township Trustees formed the Licking Township Planning Committee in 1999 to make recommendations concerning short, intermediate, and long-range planning for the township. The Licking Township Planning Committee and the Licking County Planning Commission developed the Licking Township 2002 Plan. The comprehensive plan constitutes a logical development plan for the township, and is consistent with public opinion gathered at March 2000 Community Survey, the September 2000 Nominal Group Technique, and public meetings and hearings held over the past few years.

The Licking Township Trustees adopt the Licking Township 2002 Comprehensive Plan as a general policy to guide decisions concerning future land use and development of Licking Township. The Licking Township 2002 Comprehensive Plan is adopted as Resolution \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Ronald Acord*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Joe Cooper*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Dave Miller*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

The assistance of the following individuals with the preparation of the Licking Township Plan is greatly appreciated.

## **Members Of The 2002 LICKING TOWNSHIP PLANNING COMMITTEE**

### ***Appointed Officials***

Joe Castner (Chair)  
Gerald and June Moore (Vice-Chair)  
John and Marty Freas (Secretary)

### ***Volunteer Citizens***

Richard “Butch” Bindley  
David Brimgardner  
Artistia Clark  
Joe Cooper  
John Cormican  
Fred Culp  
Jim Dusthimer  
John Holman  
Bill and Debbie May  
Dave Miller  
Randy Swihart

### ***Township Trustees***

Ron Acord  
Joe Cooper (term began Jan. 2002)  
Dave Miller (term began Jan. 2002)  
Jim Cormican (term ended Dec. 2001)  
Phil Linn (term ended Dec. 2001)

### ***Licking County Planning Commission***

Jerry Brems, Director  
Tom Frederick, Assistant Director  
Lee Brown, Planner  
Kristi Stephens, Planner

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# PART I

# INTRODUCTION

## *Purpose and Use of a Comprehensive Plan*

A comprehensive plan serves several purposes for a community. It gathers all relevant information about the physical, social, and economic features of a community. Then the plan develops a consensus about how the community should develop and redevelop. **A comprehensive plan provides a long-range vision of the future for a community.** It does this by taking the community's consensus and creating a road map of policies and initiatives to be put in place to achieve those goals. Finally, a comprehensive master plan provides a solid legal foundation upon which to base zoning regulations and community decisions should they be challenged in court.

Local planning and land use regulation rests with the enabling legislation granted to counties, municipalities, and townships by the state constitution. The State of Ohio grants its counties, municipalities, and townships two broad powers that allow for planning. These are corporate power and police power. Corporate power is the authority to collect money through bonds, fees, assessments, and taxes to fund community services and facilities such as streets, parks, fire protection, and sewage disposal, among many others. Police power is the authority to protect and promote the health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the public. This authority gives rise to regulations such as standards for building a safe bridge, preventing an adult bookstore from locating next to a school, or ensuring that a new subdivision provides access for emergency vehicles and school busses. Comprehensive planning and zoning rest primarily on this police power and the democratic voice and wishes of the community.

The legal foundation for local planning and land use regulation dates back to a 1926 United States Supreme Court decision. In the case of *Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Company*, all aspects of comprehensive zoning were contested. The Court ruled in favor of the Village of Euclid, upholding its plan and the constitutionality of zoning. Since this time, courts have continued to give more emphasis to comprehensive/master plans, considering zoning ordinances quasi-judicial and dependent on an adopted comprehensive plan.

A comprehensive plan, with its collection of community data, input, and statements of policies, should provide a basis for all local development decisions. While changes in development or services may make some portions of the plan dated, the underlying principles and policies of the plan will remain useful as guidelines. It is understood that many land use issues are very site-specific, and individual review of each development proposal should be exercised. Relationships between land uses, such as the use of parkland as a buffer between industrial and residential areas, and general land use issues, such as the appropriate location for a new business, should, however, be maintained and followed as described in the plan.

Because changes in services, development, and priorities do take place, there should be periodic review of the comprehensive plan. Such review allows for updating the technical data as well as refocusing on goals and developing new ones, while maintaining the overall integrity of the plan. The frequency of comprehensive plan review will depend on the pace of growth in the community, with rapid growth calling for more frequent reviews and updates.

For the Licking Township Comprehensive Plan, scheduled reviews should occur about every five years, barring any substantial changes in development or services (such as the provision of central water or sewer in new areas). The citizens of Licking Township, and more particularly the township trustees and zoning commission members, should monitor the effectiveness of this comprehensive plan in meeting the goals of the township and providing for its welfare. If a divergence or new need becomes apparent, a committee should be appointed by the trustees to “fine-tune” this document.

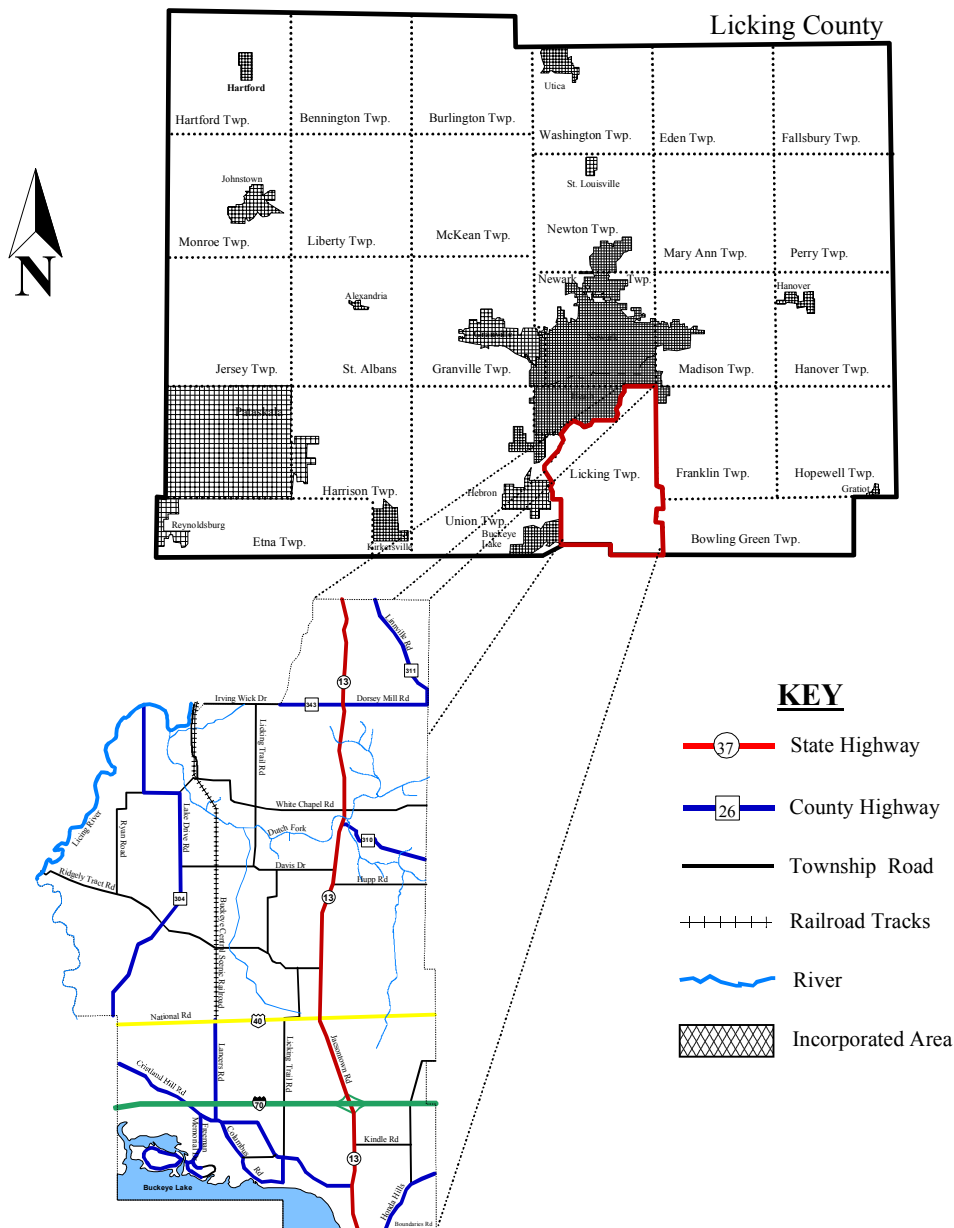
### ***Why Adopt a Comprehensive Plan?***

A comprehensive plan provides an overall policy guide and statement of goals for a community. It is a testament of the Licking Township community and is a powerful tool to ensure that the rural character of the township is respected and protected. Once adopted, it is a legal document. The Licking Township Comprehensive Plan provides an outline for development for both township officials and for those residents, developers, and businesspersons interested in locating and/or working in the community. If this adopted comprehensive plan is not followed, residents should take up the issue and township officials should be prepared to defend any actions taken that were not in accordance with this plan. However, provided this comprehensive plan is adopted, maintained, and followed, the Licking Township officials may use the plan as a very solid, strong defense of their actions in court. Furthermore, the comprehensive plan should be seen as a positive and useful guide for the entire community - to be referenced and consulted when making decisions that affect the future of Licking Township and the general good of its inhabitants. Many ideas and potential solutions are contained in this document.

## LOCATION AND PLANNING AREA

Licking Township is a mostly rural township that occupies 27 square miles in south-central Licking County (See Figure 1). Licking Township borders the City of Heath on the north and the Villages of Hebron and Buckeye Lake on the west, and is home to the towns of Vanburen and Jacksontown. Vanburen is a small community in the northeast portion of the township, located at the crossroads of S.R. 13 and Hirst Road. Jacksontown is further south on S.R. 13, at the junction of National Road (US 40). Several other villages and major cities, including Newark, Columbus and Zanesville, are within easy driving distance of the planning area.

**FIGURE 1: LICKING TOWNSHIP LOCATION MAP**



# HISTORY

## *The History of Licking Township*

Licking Township was the first township in Licking County (which was so named for the Licking River and its nearby salt licks). Though originally part of Fairfield County, Licking Township became part of Licking County when the county was formed by act in 1808. Covering 27 square miles, Licking Township is one of the largest townships within the county. The township shares boundaries with Franklin Township and Bowling Green Township on the east, Perry County on the south, Union Township on the west, and the City of Heath on the north.

### The Mounds

The earliest known peoples in the territory were the mound-building Native Americans. William C. Mills, in his 1914 *Archeological Atlas of Ohio*, lists fifteen mounds and two enclosures built by these peoples in Licking Township. One of the most interesting was a stone mound about a mile south of Jacksontown. Located on a high isolated hill overlooking what is now Buckeye Lake, the mound was dubbed the “Great Stone Mound” and was possibly 189’ by 207’ at its base, and 55’ in height. Between 10,000 and 15,000 wagonloads of stone were removed from the mound in the 1830’s and used in the construction of the banks at Buckeye Lake or built into cellar walls of homes in the area. Up to sixteen smaller earthen mounds, some containing human remains, were uncovered at under the stone mound. While the Great Stone Mound is gone today, an earth mound (the Fairmount Mound) can easily be seen adjacent to the Fairmount Presbyterian Church, near the Licking-Franklin Township line just off National Road.

In more recent times, a Native American trail ran through the township from near Dresden to Buckeye Lake and then on toward Pickerington (in Fairfield County). Wyandots, Delawares and perhaps Shawnees were the most common tribes in the area, attracted by the excellent water resources and an abundance of game.

### Early Settlers

The first white pioneers to settle in Licking Township were Phillip Sutton, Job Rathbone, John Gillespie and George Gillespie, all of whom arrived in 1801. Benjamin Green, Richard Pitzer and John Stadden settled in 1802, and were followed by Major Anthony Pitzer, Jacob Swisher, Stephen Robinson and others in 1803. Other early settlers included Isaac, Jehu and Joseph Sutton; Michael and Adam Kite; Samuel Davis; Nicholas Shaver; James Evans; John and Martin Grove; Anthony Geiger; Samuel Moore; John Brumback; Thomas Beard; Thomas Harris; Samuel Parr; Samuel Hupp; Joseph Kelso; Job Rathbone; George Orr; John Hughes; Willis Lake; Derrick Crusen; and Samuel Meredith.

Isaac Stadden was the first justice of the peace, and was elected in January 1802. The election was held at the cabin of Elias Hughes on the Bowling Green, who was the first settler in

Licking County. Hughes was elected Captain of the Militia at the same election. Another early justice of the peace was Alexander Holden, who also served as County Commissioner and was elected to the State Legislature in 1808. Two other pioneers of the township were Nicholas Shaver, a tax collector, and Samuel Patterson, who was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1848.

### The National Road

The National Road, which bisects the lower half of Licking Township, brought easy access to Licking County and beyond. The first cries for a “national road” were heard in the mid-1700’s, by several groups including land speculators, the military, farmers, traders, and government officials. George Washington supported a national road, saying a “smooth way” was needed to “open a wide door” to the West – such a road would be the “cement of the union.” In 1806 Jefferson signed legislation officially establishing a national highway, which would run from Cumberland to the Mississippi. Work actually began in 1811 at Cumberland. Interestingly, no use of eminent domain was made in the construction of National Road. No compensation was offered the landowners, because it was felt that the road brought “nothing but benefits and blessings” in its wake. Most farmers happily donated their 66’ strip of land, knowing it would benefit them in the long run. The actual building of National Road was very hard work. First the land had to be cleared of trees, stumps and brush, and hills had to be leveled and hollows filled. The road was then built with layers of stone, a method invented by Scottish engineer John Macadam. By 1824, the road was complete to Wheeling; construction in Ohio began in 1825, continued through Indiana by 1834, and ended in Vandalia, Illinois in 1852.<sup>1</sup>

The completion of National Road brought many people through Licking County and Licking Township. People from all walks of life, from all trades, of all religions stepped or rode along the route. One important official use of the road was mail delivery; another heavy presence on the road were the teamsters who hauled freight. Finally, the group probably most associated with the road were the settlers using it as an avenue to the west. Traffic was constant, and many businesses sprung up to serve the needs of the travelers. Blacksmith shops to make repairs, stores sell provisions, and livery stables to provide for horses, lined the road. Perhaps the most numerous of these services were the inns and hotels. One estimate says inns averaged one each mile in Ohio.<sup>2</sup>

In 1879, the federal government ceded control of the National Road to the states; in return, the US was absolved in any further responsibility or liability for the road.

### Communities in Licking Township

Jacksontown was one of the towns that prospered after the completion of the National Road (finished through Licking County in 1825). Thomas Harris laid out Jacksontown in 1829, naming the community Jacksontown after then-President Andrew Jackson (needless to say, Harris was a zealous Jacksonian). The town was originally called Jackson, but was changed

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<sup>1</sup> *Road Through the Wilderness: The Making of National Road*, 1994, Timothy Crumrin

<sup>2</sup> *Road Through the Wilderness: The Making of National Road*, 1994, Timothy Crumrin

to Jacksontown because of another town called Jackson located in Jackson County. Two hotels were built in Jacksontown to service travelers; Headley Hotel, located on the northeast corner of SR 13 and National Road, once hosted Andrew Jackson himself. Clark's Hotel was built in 1918 on the northwest corner. A third hotel was located about ½ mile west of Jacksontown, at a place called Etnier, which is where the Buckeye Scenic Railroad is stationed today. The Licking Township house was built in 1896 and was known as the Jacksontown Town Hall. Basketball games were played there prior to 1936, and today the hall is used for various township meetings.

Vanburen (Van Buren or Fleatown) is located on SR 13 north of Jacksontown, and just south of Township Road 306. In the early days of the township, Vanburen was little more than a wide spot in the road with Hog Run Stream passing through it. Cows and hogs populated the area because of the stream, making fleas a problem. A traveler who spent the night in the town suggested that the name of the community be "Flea-town," and the name stuck. However, county maps still show the town as "Vanburen." A church known as Friendship, then Hog Run, was once located here, but all that remains today is a Baptist Cemetery.

Still a little farther north on SR 13, at the intersection of Dorsey Mill Road, was a little town known alternately as Lloyd's Shop, and/or Mechanicsburg. Avondale was a railroad station at Buckeye Lake, which was once popular as a resort and fishing area.

#### Burning Tree Mastodon

On December 12, 1989, while excavating for a pond on the Burning Tree Golf Course (4600 Ridgely Tract Rd), the extremely well-preserved and nearly complete skeletal remains of a mastodon were discovered. The mastodon's skeletal remains showed evidence of cut marks, indicating that prehistoric Native Americans butchered the animal. This significant find included the recovery of a portion of the mastodon's intestinal contents, which yielded eight, ancient live bacteria. Dated at about 11,600 years old, this bacterium was the oldest living bacteria ever discovered. A noted paleontologist, Dr. J. Gordon Ogden, stated

*"There's nothing that even approaches the research potential of this find. There is almost a lifetime of research in this one animal. In my view, this is one of the most important finds that has ever been made....ever."*

#### Licking Township Today

Interstate 70 and the closeness of the township to the Newark/Heath area has brought about somewhat of a suburban environment. Farming is still an important industry in the township, with Dawes Arboretum and the Buckeye Scenic Railroad as major tourist and educational attractions. Township trustees as of January 2002 are Ronald Acord, Joe Cooper and Dave Miller.

## ***Important Sites/Places To Remember:***

### Archeological

1. Indian mound on State Route 13 north of Irvingwick
2. Site of Blacks Mill on the end of Ridgely Tract Road
3. Site of old brick factory, east of the Golfworks on SR 13.
4. Sites of one room school houses, either existing (Brumbach House at Dawes and one on Ridgely Tract Road) or foundation locations<sup>3</sup>:
  - ROLEY SCHOOL- one room brick located between Jacksontown and Thornport, on SR 13. It was located on the west side of the road, near the top of the hill.
  - MESSMORE SCHOOL -It was a frame building at the S. E. side of the woods near the railroad track and the intersection of Lancers Rd (Twp. #327) and County Road #596 (Cristland Hill Road). Driving north on Lancer Road, drive under the Interstate and the school was on the left side (west) of the road.
  - JACKSONTOWN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL - It was built in 1860 and was erected behind the Methodist Church, off SR 13, south of the center of Jacksontown. Later became the Grange Hall.
  - OLD SCHOOL ON WALLACE PROPERTY - It was on Route 40, just about 2 miles east of Jacksontown. The building was torn down in the late 1940's.
  - OLD BRUMBACH SCHOOL - The school was located on the north side of Ridgely Tract Road, east of the Lake Drive intersection and west of the Shawnee Railroad Track. It was on the Benjamin Green property. Recordings show students at this school in the 1860's. Mr. Green was a large property owner, with over 400 acres, and donated the land for the school.
  - OLD RIDGELY TRACT SCHOOL - This early school (1852) was on the Burrel Swartz property, next to what is now the Burning Tree Golf Course.
  - NEW RIDGELY TRACT SCHOOL -This building is still standing and is now a house. The school was built around 1875 and closed in 1916, and is located across the road from the Burrel Swartz property and the golf course.

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<sup>3</sup> Information about the above listed schools comes from a document entitled *History Of Licking Township Schools* written by Burrel Swartz and Donna Braig.



- NEW BRUMBACH SCHCOL - The Brumbach's gave land for a school in 1836 and the school was built in the 1850's. The building is now a home on the Dawes Arboretum property on Route 13, between Davis Road and Licking Trails Rd.
- LOCUST GROVE SCHOOL - School, now gone, was located on the south side of White Chapel Road, beside the Shawnee Railroad and the South Fork. It was west of the Pitzer Property.
- SCHOOL AT VAN BURENTOWN (FLEATOWN). This is at the intersection of White Chapel Road and State Route 13. It was in the area of the old Baptist Church and graveyard.
- KINNEY SCHOOL - This school was located in the northwest corner of the Township, on the west end of Dorsey Mill Road, and in general area of old Cluggish farm.
- LLOYDS SHOP SCHOOL - Located at the corner of Dorsey Mill Road and Route 13.

#### 5. Ghost Town Sites

- Hog Run (Fleatown, VanBuren(town) - Intersection of St. Rte. 13 and White Chapel Road
- Avondale - Near intersection of Avondale Road and Licking Trails Road
- Lloyd's Shop - Intersection of St. Rte. 13 and Dorsey Mill Road
- Moscow c. 1830 - Two miles east of Hebron on U.S. 40
- Melgren c. 1888 - Intersection of U.S. 40 and Somerset Road
- National Road (Atherton) c. 1925-1934- Located in the northwest one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter of Section 4, Licking Township
- Reservoir c. 1886-1888- Intersection of Cristland Hill and Jacksontown Roads
- Harbor Hills c. 1927-1943 - Located in the northeast one-quarter of the northeast one-quarter of Section 18, Licking Township

#### Historical

1. Licking Township Hall
2. National Road and the mile markers in the township
3. White Chapel Church - Longest continuously meeting religious organization in the township and county
4. Cooper property - National Register of Historic Places

## Natural

1. Dawes Arboretum
2. 93 mature Catalpa trees growing in a row on White Chapel Road west of St. Rte. 13
3. Aquifer running south along State Route 13 to Dawes Arboretum

## DEMOGRAPHICS

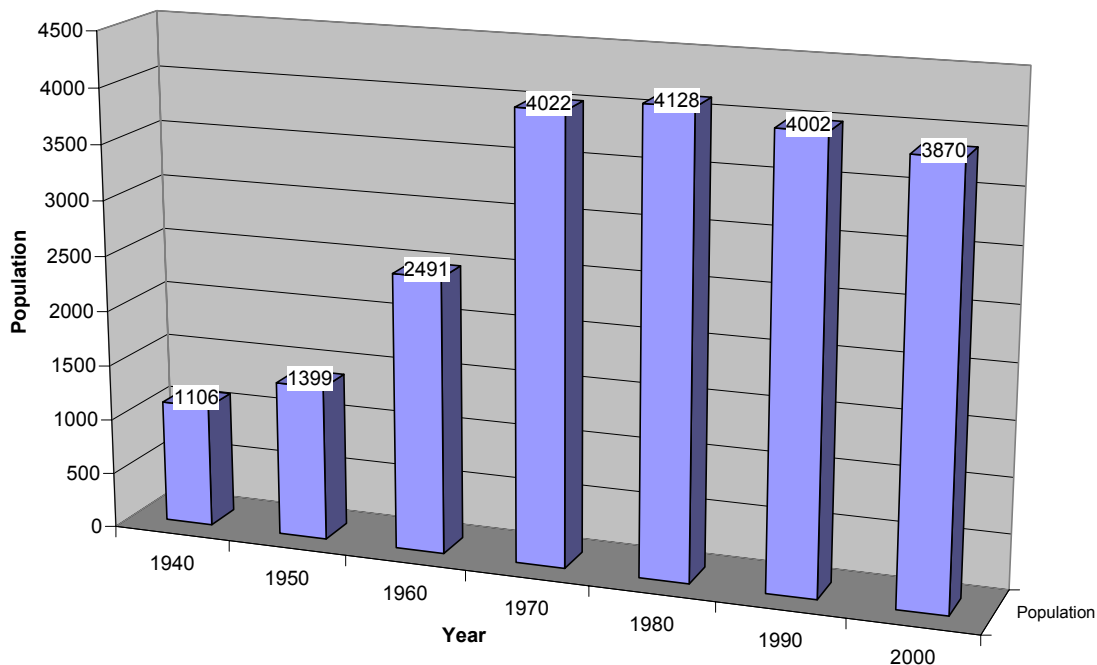
Demographic information can be used to project the direction of development in an area. For example, an increase in the number of families with young children or an increase in young couples entering an area can signal the need for new school buildings. Various demographic information, available from the U.S. Census Bureau, is discussed below.

### *Population*

The preliminary 2000 Census figures put the population of Licking Township at 3870, a number that includes Jacksontown and Vanburen but excludes any incorporated areas. This is a 3.3% decrease in population from 1990. The township population increased steadily from 1940 to 1970, peaked in 1980, and has declined since. Though the population seems to be shrinking, often minimal growth or declines in population can be attributed to annexation to neighboring cities or villages. This seems to be the case in Licking Township, as the township has lost almost 1000 acres of land to Heath since 1970.

**FIGURE 2: LICKING TOWNSHIP POPULATION 1940-2000**

*Source: U.S. Census*



One way to predict the future growth of Licking Township is to examine the growth patterns of neighboring townships with similar characteristics. Licking Township is adjacent to several other townships with similar populations: Bowling Green, Franklin, Madison, and Union are good examples. The population growth of these townships is shown in Figure 3 below.

**FIGURE 3: TOWNSHIP GROWTH COMPARISONS**

*Source: U.S. Census*

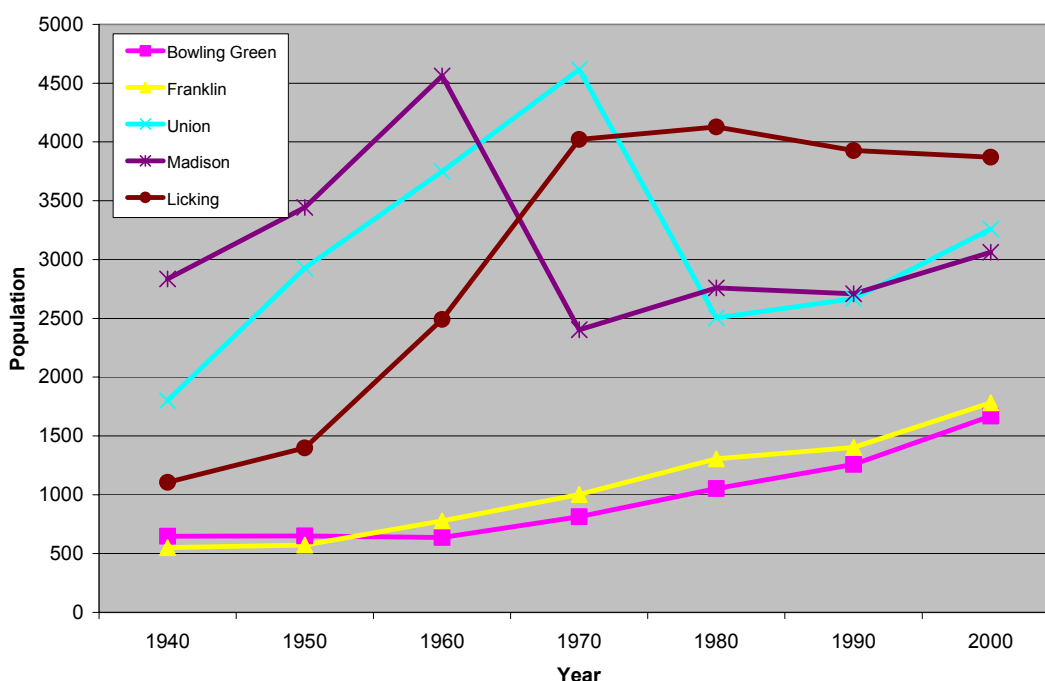


Figure 3 demonstrates the obvious effect annexation can have on population growth. Note the sharp population drops in Madison Township, which is adjacent to the City of Newark, and Union Township, which is adjacent to the Cities of Newark and Heath and the Villages of Hebron and Buckeye Lake. In stark contrast are the smooth growth curves of Bowling Green and Franklin Township, which have not yet been affected by annexation as their neighbors have. Licking Township gained population in pace with Madison Township and Union Township, but has not yet experienced the drastic population drop that those townships have. Since 1980, the growth patterns of all five townships have been remarkably similar.

The increasing population in the Cities of Newark and Heath will affect Licking Township. Populations are often affected by the growth of surrounding cities. For example, Columbus's growth has led to increased populations in Pataskala and New Albany. Newark and Heath, which lie directly north of Licking Township, could affect the township's future population in a similar way. According to preliminary 2000 Census figures, the population in the City of Newark grew 3% between 1990 and 2000, while Heath's population jumped 16%.

Figure 4 shows the population changes throughout Licking County over the last fifty years.

**FIGURE 4: LICKING COUNTY POPULATION 1940-2000**

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000*
<b>Bennington Township</b>	582	581	663	655	837	957	1265
<b>Bowling Green Township</b>	646	650	636	813	1052	1278	1668
<b>Burlington Township</b>	732	771	801	807	904	958	1073
<b>Eden Township</b>	432	450	532	627	971	1174	1243
<b>Etna Township Total</b>	1091	1750	2405	3453	6107	6592	11091
<i>Etna Township Unincorporated</i>	1091	1750	2405	3444	5114	5196	5410
<i>Reynoldsburg (Portion in Etna Twp)</i>				9	993	1361	5681
<b>Fallsbury Township</b>	532	516	644	669	653	738	865
<b>Franklin Township</b>	550	573	778	1003	1306	1310	1782
<b>Granville Township Total</b>	2831	4521	5532	6771	7515	7786	8994
<i>Granville Township Unincorporated</i>	1329	1868	2664	2808	3664	3460	5827
<i>Granville Village</i>	1502	2653	2868	3963	3851	4326	3167
<b>Hanover Township Total</b>	1220	1289	1293	1794	2501	2531	2731
<i>Hanover Township Unincorporated</i>	895	981	1026	1168	1575	1702	1846
<i>Hanover Village</i>	325	308	267	626	926	829	885
<b>Harrison Township Total</b>	1163	1277	1927	2271	4278	4888	6494
<i>Harrison Township Unincorporated</i>	899	978	1510	1693	3652	4371	5974
<i>Kirkersville Village</i>	264	299	417	578	626	517	520
<b>Hartford Township Total</b>	1020	1032	1075	1102	1080	1186	1290
<i>Hartford Township Unincorporated</i>	667	676	678	647	636	761	878
<i>Hartford Village</i>	353	356	397	455	444	425	412
<b>Heath City</b>			2426	6768	6969	7309	8527
<b>Hopewell Township Total</b>	701	669	749	898	961	1099	1200
<i>Hopewell Township Unincorporated</i>	701	558	588	773	860	988	1104
<i>Gratiot Village</i>		111	161	125	101	111	96
<b>Jersey Township</b>	1006	1080	1372	1615	2196	2488	2841
<b>Liberty Township</b>	644	673	693	778	1300	1484	1797
<b>Licking Township</b>	1106	1399	2491	4022	4128	4002	3870
<b>Lima Township (inc. Pataskala)**</b>	3010	3383	4905	5189	6627	7444	10249
<i>Old Lima Township Unincorporated</i>	2186	2455	3859	3358	4343	4398	
<i>Old Pataskala Village</i>	824	928	1046	1831	2284	3046	
<b>McKean Township</b>	709	772	887	994	1197	1376	1516
<b>Madison Township</b>	2834	3444	4561	2403	2758	2630	3061
<b>Mary Ann Township</b>	657	679	859	1244	1747	1796	2118
<b>Monroe Township Total</b>	1726	1889	3730	4297	5057	5158	5523
<i>Monroe Township Unincorporated</i>	662	669	849	1089	1899	1890	2083
<i>Johnstown Village</i>	1064	1220	2881	3208	3158	3268	3440
<b>Newark City</b>	31487	34275	41790	41836	41200	44902	46279
<b>Newark Township</b>	802	1278	1311	2403	3179	2066	1967
<b>Newton Township Total</b>	1214	1350	2003	3182	3309	3098	3111
<i>Newton Township Unincorporated</i>	916	1014	1654	2797	2934	2728	2765
<i>St. Louisville Village</i>	298	336	349	385	375	370	346
<b>Perry Township</b>	644	589	660	779	1128	1313	1492
<b>St. Albans Township</b>	1196	1215	1442	1710	1946	2170	2060
<i>St. Albans Township Unincorporated</i>	771	751	990	1122	1457	1717	1975
<i>Alexandria Village</i>	425	464	452	588	489	453	85
<b>Union Township Total</b>	2523	3791	5009	6316	7054	7673	8339
<i>Union Township Unincorporated</i>	1800	2927	3749	4617	2504	2543	3259
<i>Buckeye Lake Village</i>					2515	2962	3046
<i>Hebron Village</i>	723	864	1260	1699	2035	2168	2034
<b>Washington Township Total</b>	2045	2178	2540	2811	3021	2958	3045
<i>Washington Township Unincorporated</i>	669	668	686	834	800	786	917
<i>Utica Village</i>	1376	1510	1854	1977	2221	2172	2128
<b>LICKING COUNTY UNINCORPORATED TOTAL</b>	24,462	28,750	37,546	43,162	52,794	54,110	58,596
<b>LICKING COUNTY INCORPORATED TOTAL (Including Reynoldsburg)</b>	38,641	43,324	56,168	64,048	68,187	74,219	86,895
<b>LICKING COUNTY TOTAL (Including Reynoldsburg and including all other incorporated &amp; unincorporated areas)</b>	63,103	72,074	93,714	107,210	120,981	128,329	145,491

\*The 2000 figures are preliminary figures released by the Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research

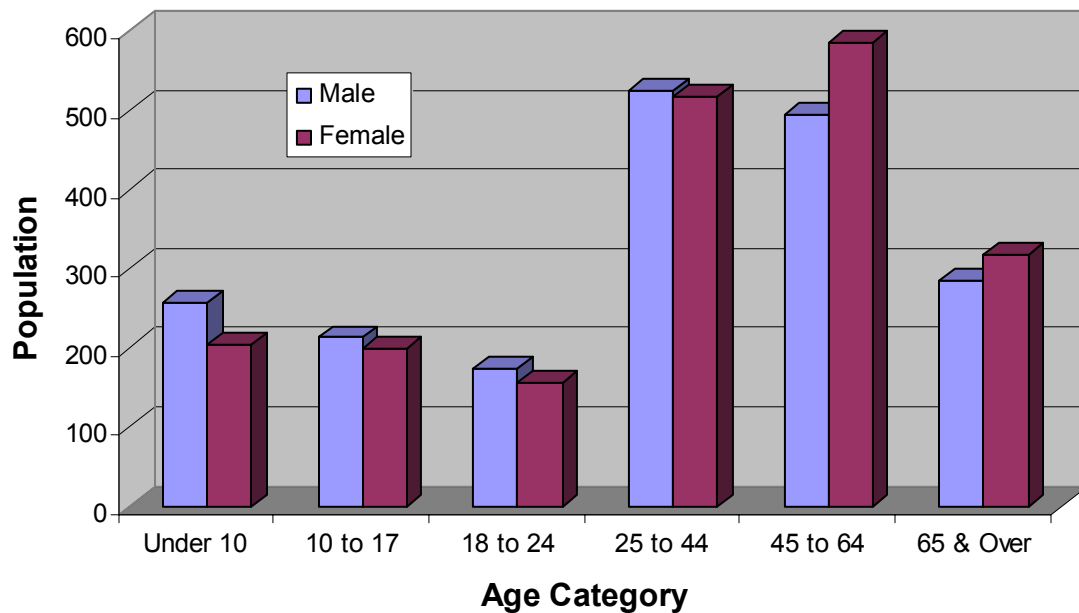
\*\*Lima Township merged with Pataskala Village to form the City of Pataskala in January 1996

## *Age and Gender*

The breakdown of the population by age and gender may be used to plan for current and future facilities needs. Young children and the elderly are often the focus of such facilities planning.

**FIGURE 5: LICKING TOWNSHIP POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX**

*Source: U.S. Census 1990*



As Figure 5 shows, about 12% of the population of Licking Township was under the age of 10 in 1990. Most of these children, now between the ages of 10 and 20, are still using the local school system and whatever special programs are available for children. Recreational facilities may also be needed for this group. About 15% of the population was over 65 in 1990. With many of those from the 45-64 age group included in the over 65 age group now, this percentage will probably be closer to 20% in the 2000 Census figures. Typically, this age group has a higher percentage of females, and this is true of Licking Township. This age group will also require special programs and housing opportunities that meet its needs.

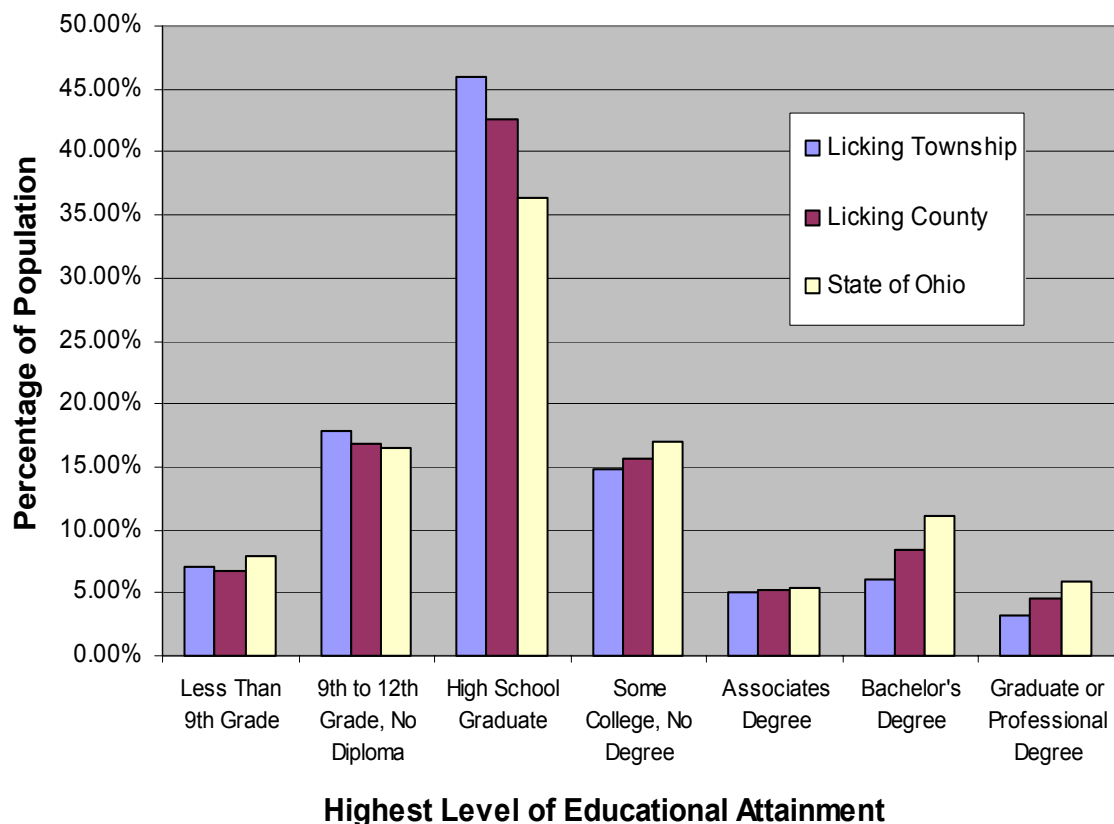
## Education and Income

The education and income characteristics of the population can help to define the general needs of a population. Marketing studies often use this type of information to show whether or not a particular store, for example, will be successful in a given location. Income levels also may be used to qualify an area for certain funding available for projects benefiting low-income persons.

In 1990 in Licking Township, about 75% of the adult population had completed high school (this figure includes those who had also gone to college) (Figure 6). This is comparable with Licking County and the State of Ohio, who had 76% and 75% of the adults completing high school, respectively. About 30% of Licking Township's adults have at least some college education, compared to about 34% for Licking County and 39% for the state as a whole.

**FIGURE 6: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT COMPARISON**

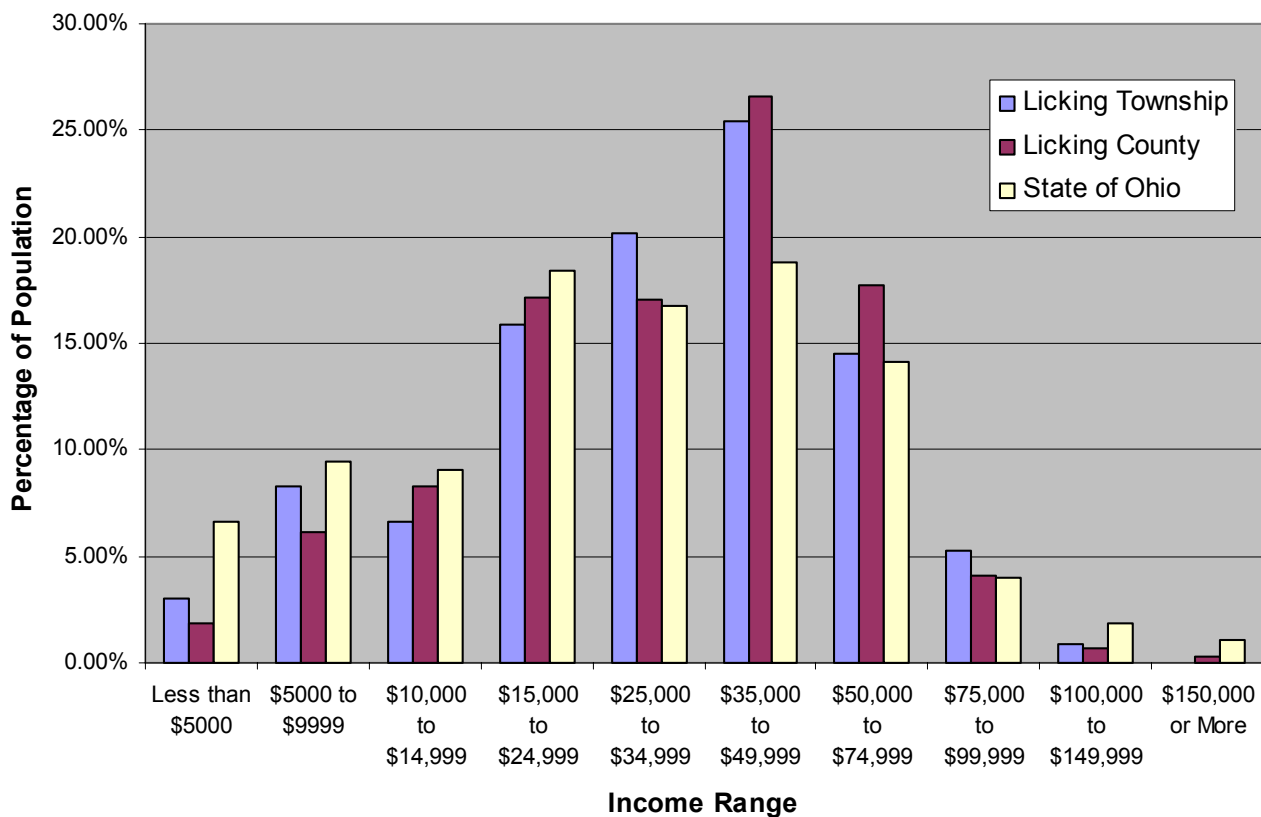
*Source: U.S. Census 1990*



Household income is shown in Figure 7. The largest percentage of households in Licking Township, 25.46%, fall into the \$35,000 to \$49,999 income range; this category also encompasses the largest percentage of households in Licking County and the State of Ohio. In 1990, when these figures were gathered, the poverty level for a family of four was \$12,700. Over 11% of Licking Township households reported incomes of less than \$9999, slightly less than the statewide figure of 16. Six percent of Licking Township households had incomes of more than \$75,000.

**FIGURE 7: HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME**

*Source: U.S. Census 1990*





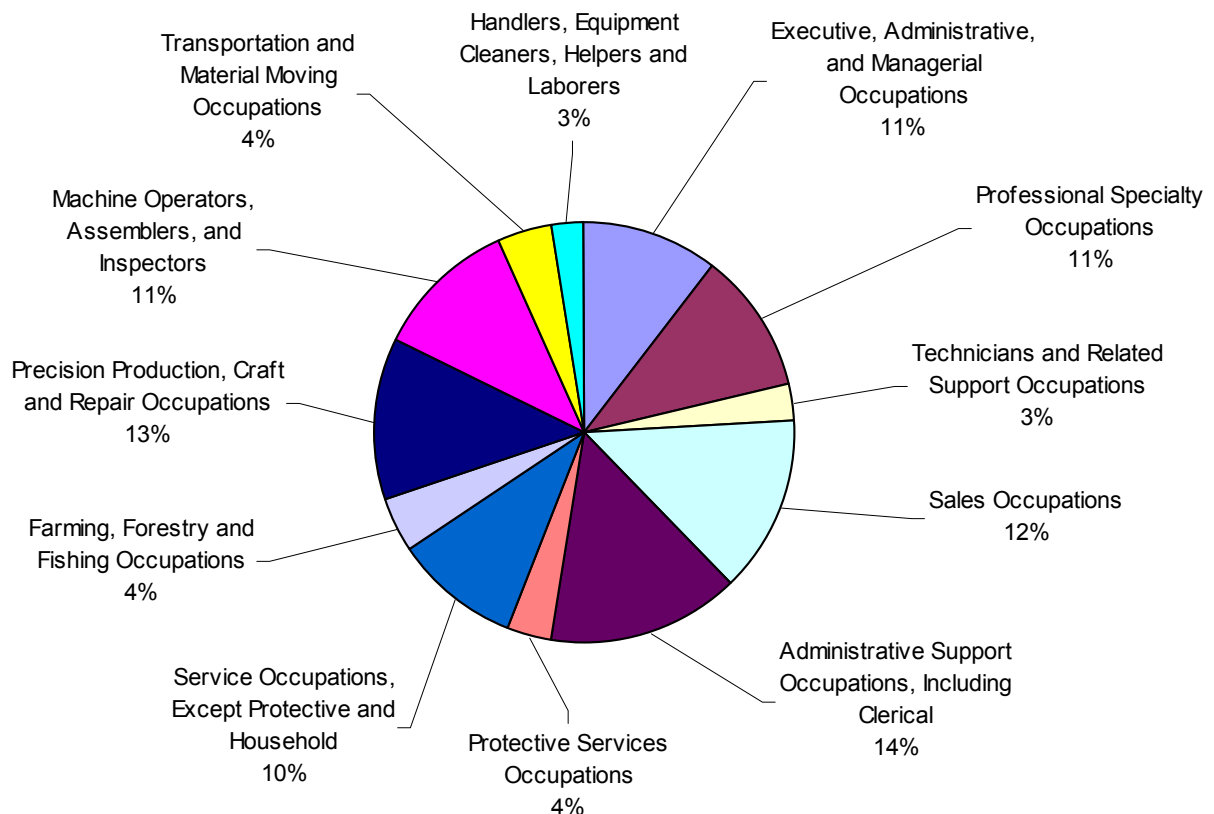
## Employment

The type and location of the residents' occupations can also help to determine the types of development that are needed or desired. Interestingly, although Licking Township may be considered rural, a rather small percentage (4.17%) of the residents are employed in agriculture (Figure 8). The largest group of residents, 14.74%, is involved in administrative support occupations, followed closely by sales occupations.

**FIGURE 8: EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION**

*Source: U.S. Census 1990*

Administrative Support Occupations, Inc Clerical	279	14.74%
Sales Occupations	253	13.37%
Precision Production, Craft and Repair Occupations	241	12.73%
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	208	10.99%
Professional Specialty Occupations	202	10.67%
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations	201	10.62%
Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household	180	9.51%
Farming, Forestry and Fishing Occupations	79	4.17%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	78	4.12%
Protective Services Occupations	67	3.54%
Technicians and Related Support Occupations	57	3.01%
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers	48	2.54%



## LAND CAPABILITY

The natural resources of an area are a key component of any comprehensive plan. The ability of land to support development is of major concern to communities, especially ones experiencing growth or under growth pressures. Many factors can affect an area's capability to support new developments; among these are topography (or slope), soil type, and ground water availability. Because all of the various forms of nature are interdependent and interact to maintain a comprehensive, yet extremely delicate system, changes that affect this balance must be carefully considered. Also, there is a need to protect certain natural features from disturbance. This includes protecting and preserving wetlands, endangered plants, and endangered animals. Woodlands, prime agricultural areas, and other significant natural features or vistas should be protected from over development, as well.

Land capability information is derived from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' Capability Analysis Program. The information contained in this section is not comprehensive, but gives general guidelines for development and land use in Licking Township. The included maps are general as well, showing approximate boundaries for each limitation or resource. Furthermore, severe limitations should not be read as an absolute prohibition against that use for which a soil is rated, but as an indication that sometimes costly measures must be undertaken to overcome such limitations. A site-specific analysis is necessary to precisely determine the suitability of a parcel of land for a particular use.

### *Climate*

The weather station at the Newark Water Works has a mean annual temperature of 51.5 degrees Fahrenheit for a thirty-year period (1961-1990). The average temperature remains constant across Licking County. The mean annual precipitation recorded at the Newark Water Works is 41.48 inches, based on the same thirty-year period. Precipitation is slightly increased in the eastern portion of the county.

### *Topography*

The topography of land can be measured by its slope. Slope is the ratio of change in elevation over distance, stated as a percentage rate. For instance, if a parcel of land rose four feet over 100 feet of horizontal distance, the slope for that area would be 4%. The lower the slope, the flatter the land; conversely, the higher the slope, the steeper the land.

Slope influences the effects of the natural environment. The rate of storm water runoff, performance of septic fields, and the rate of erosion all are influenced by slope. As slopes increase, the velocity of storm water runoff increases causing problems with erosion and flooding downstream. Conversely, an area that has less than 0.5 percent slope will not drain storm water at all and ponding may occur depending on the soils.

There is a definite relationship between land use and slope. Commercial and industrial buildings usually require relatively flat, or level land. Because of the larger size and weight

of commercial and industrial uses and the cost of leveling land, slopes exceeding two percent are not suitable areas for such sites. Cropland is most often limited to areas of less than 12 percent slope to enable the use of farm machinery. Roads also are limited by the topography in an area. Arterial roads and roads designed for speeds over 45 mph should not be located in areas with greater than 4 percent slope. Local streets with speeds under 30 mph can have grades as steep as ten percent.

Overall, areas with slopes greater than 4 percent are generally limited to agricultural, residential, and natural uses. When slopes exceed the 10 percent range, such as with ravines and steep hills, land uses are predominantly grazing and natural space. Houses, due to their smaller size, can be built on steep slopes using various construction techniques. This is less true, however, for major residential subdivisions when considering centralized infrastructure design limitations and costs. Furthermore, experience, such as in California, shows that nature will eventually erode these steep slopes, house and all. As a result, it is general practice to preserve and protect slopes greater than 25 percent, leaving them in their natural state.

Because slope is so closely tied to both development and the natural environment, it should be one of the top criteria used in regulating the development of a community. The following table (Figure 9) lists some standards for slope and land use development.

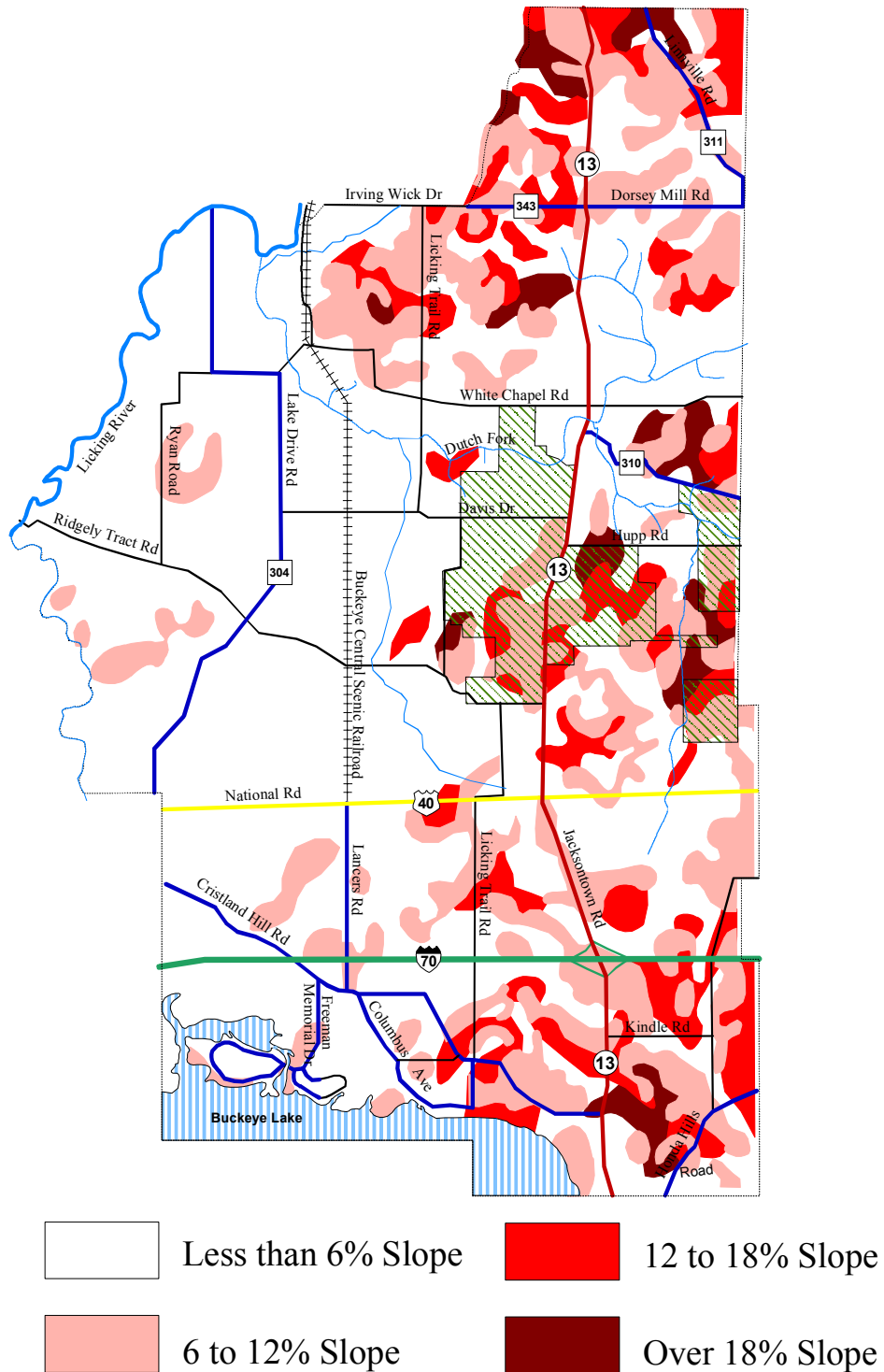
**FIGURE 9: SLOPE REQUIREMENTS FOR VARIOUS LAND USES\***

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Maximum Slope</b>	<b>Minimum Slope</b>	<b>Optimum Slope</b>
House sites	20-25%	0.05%	2.00%
Playgrounds	2-3%	0.05%	1.00%
Septic fields	10%	0.00%	0.05%
Parking lots	3%	0.05%	1.00%
Streets, roads, driveways	15-17%	0.05%	1.00%
Industrial sites	3%	0.05%	1.00%

*\*Adapted from Landscape Planning Environmental Applications, William Marsh, 1983.*

The topography of Licking Township varies from virtually level land to severe slopes. The western portion of the township can be mainly characterized as level to gently sloping land (Figure 10). The eastern half of the township may be described as moderately sloping to very steep, with a couple level areas around National Road and Swamp Run Creek.

**FIGURE 10: PERCENT OF SLOPE**



*Source: Licking Count Soil Survey, Ohio Department of Natural Resources*

## ***Groundwater***

Groundwater is a very important consideration in the preparation of a comprehensive plan because wells and natural springs are the source of most of the water that sustains residents, crops, and livestock in Licking Township. Many residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural activities are not possible without clean, abundant groundwater. Thus an important aspect of future land use planning is locating adequate supplies of groundwater. Groundwater needs to be protected from two things: overuse (such as exceeding the safe well yield and/or aquifer recharge rates) and pollution.

Groundwater is water that lies beneath the land's surface. Just as there are streams, rivers, and ponds above ground, water can be found in similar systems underground. As rainwater and surface water flow across the land, water seeps down into the soils and underground rock. Areas underground with particularly large concentrations of groundwater are known as aquifers. Aquifers are like aboveground rivers in that they are not static. Most often, aquifers are found in underground layers of porous rock, sand, or other unconsolidated material. Groundwater flows through them while rain and surface water "recharge" (replenish) them. The geologic make-up of an aquifer includes underground spaces that are conducive to ground water storage. Such spaces may be found in the pores of sandstone, the joints and fractures of limestone, and between the grains of large deposits of sand or gravel. In some places, as groundwater slowly flows downhill through porous soils and rock, it becomes trapped between hard rock layers until it reaches the surface again further downhill, creating an artisan well. In the Licking County there are also "lenses" of trapped groundwater. These were created by the glaciers and are pockets of sand sandwiched between other soils. The lenses often contain water and can be found at varying depths and in various sizes. The groundwater in the county is much more like a pond, in that it doesn't flow and usually recharges slowly. Most of the producing water wells in Licking Township are pumping water from aquifers or glacial lenses. Groundwater sources are evaluated based on their well yield (measured in gallons per minute), their recharge rate, and their cleanliness.

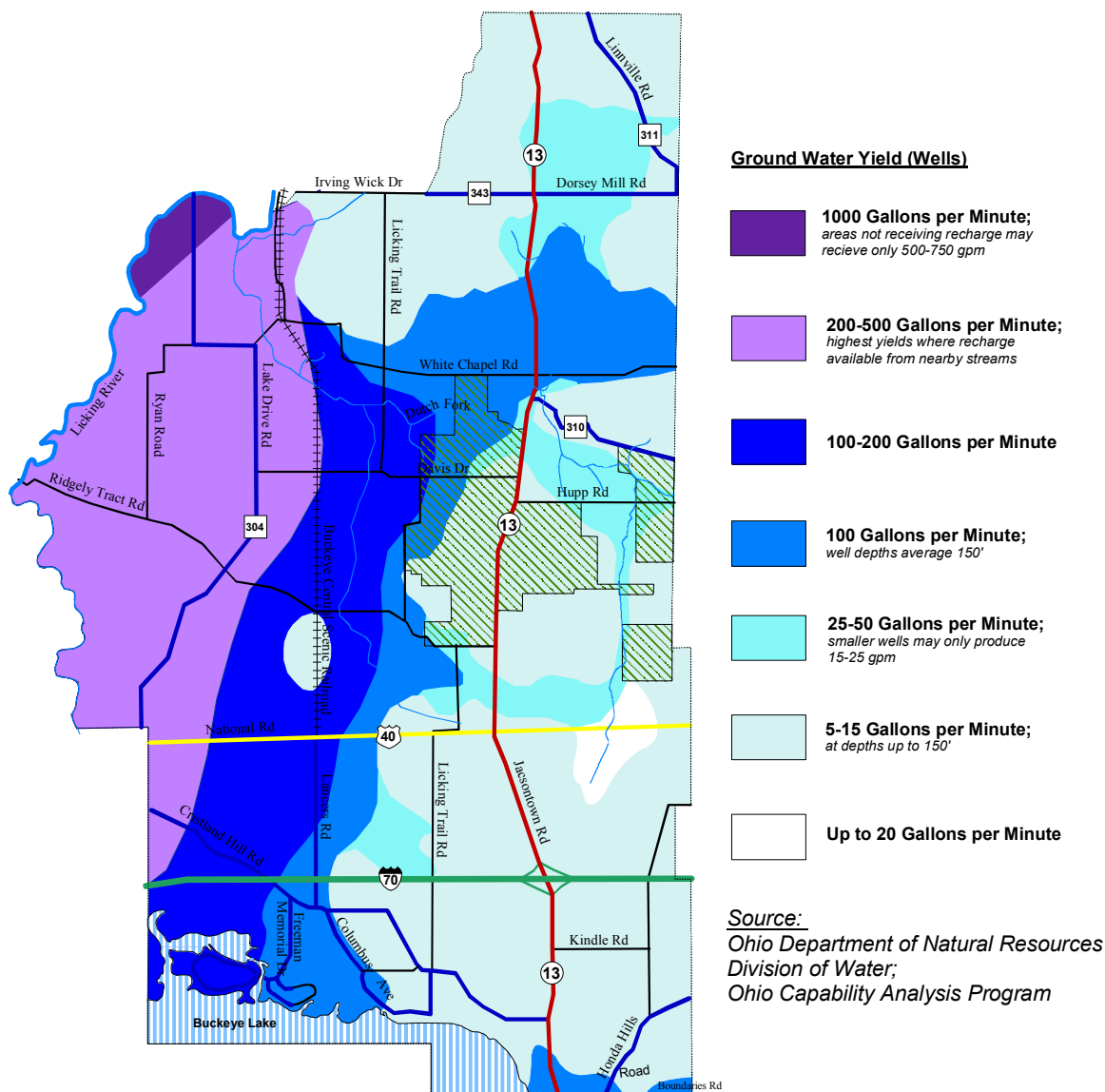
The average minimum daily household demand for groundwater is approximately five to eight gallons per minute (GPM). For commercial and industrial uses, there is no standard minimum demand. This is due to the varying nature and water needs of different commercial and industrial uses. A mini-storage facility may not use any water, while a restaurant could consume one hundred times the amount a household consumes. Evaluation of groundwater for such uses should be made on an individual use and site basis.

The groundwater characteristics of Licking County have been mapped regionally based upon interpretations of over 8,000 well records and the local geology and hydrology. Water well data on the map were selected as typical for the area (contact the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Water for site-specific well data and logs).

As shown in Figure 11: Ground Water Yield, groundwater availability varies widely throughout the township. Thick valley fill deposits of sand and gravel may yield as much as 1000 gallons per minute (GPM) along the Licking River in the northwestern portion of the

township, while bordering areas that do not receive direct recharge from the river produce as much as 200-500 GPM. Wells located in the land along the smaller rivers and streams in the township will yield anywhere from 25 to 200 gallons per minute, at depths that average around 150'. The eastern portion of Licking Township has more limited groundwater resources, with most wells yielding less than 20 gallons per minute (still an ample amount for average household use). These figures would indicate that any major water users should be located in the western half of the township.

**FIGURE 11: GROUNDWATER YIELD**



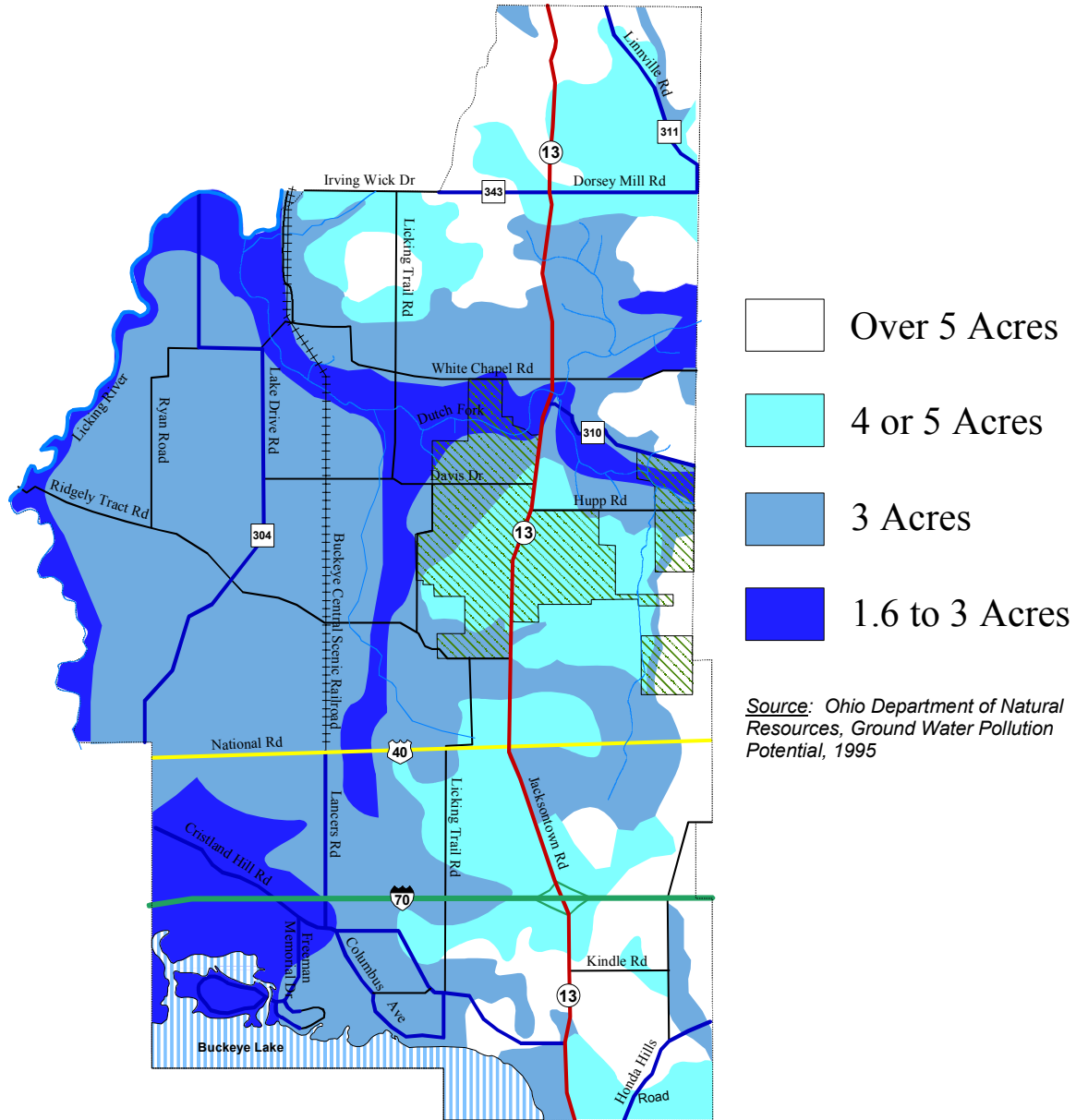
Groundwater recharge is the ability of an aquifer or glacial lens to replenish its water supply from surface sources, such as soils, wetlands, rivers, and lakes. Several factors can affect the recharge rate of an aquifer including average rainfall, soil type, surface and soils permeability, and distance to the aquifer from the surface. If the total rate of withdrawal from the aquifer or lens exceeds the recharge rate, the aquifer's water level will decline. If this overdraft or high rate of withdrawal is continued over many years, the aquifer or lens could become depleted.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Water studies, among other things, the topography, soils, and aquifers in Licking County, in order to determine which areas could support higher densities of development based solely on groundwater recharge rates and pollution potential. In areas of low recharge rates and/or high pollution potential, density requirements should be adjusted in order to assure that adequate recharge area remains available so that groundwater can be replenished to such a level as to sustain residents.

Using this ODNR information, the minimum residential lot sizes that could safely be allowed in Licking Township based on groundwater recharge rates and pollution potential can be calculated. Such calculations are shown in Figure 12: Minimum Lot Size Based on Groundwater Pollution Potential. It is important to understand that *this assumes primarily residential and agricultural uses and no availability of central water and sewer systems*. If large industrial or commercial uses were planned, the minimum lot size would be much lower. Also, if central water and sewer services were used rather than wells and septic systems, groundwater recharge rates and pollution potential becomes much less of a controlling issue.

In Licking Township, minimum lot size as determined by net recharge varies from 1.6 to five acres. The smaller lots are recommended in the west, and the larger lots are recommended in the eastern half of the township due to a slower recharge rate.

**FIGURE 12: MINIMUM LOT SIZE BASED ON GROUNDWATER POLLUTION POTENTIAL**





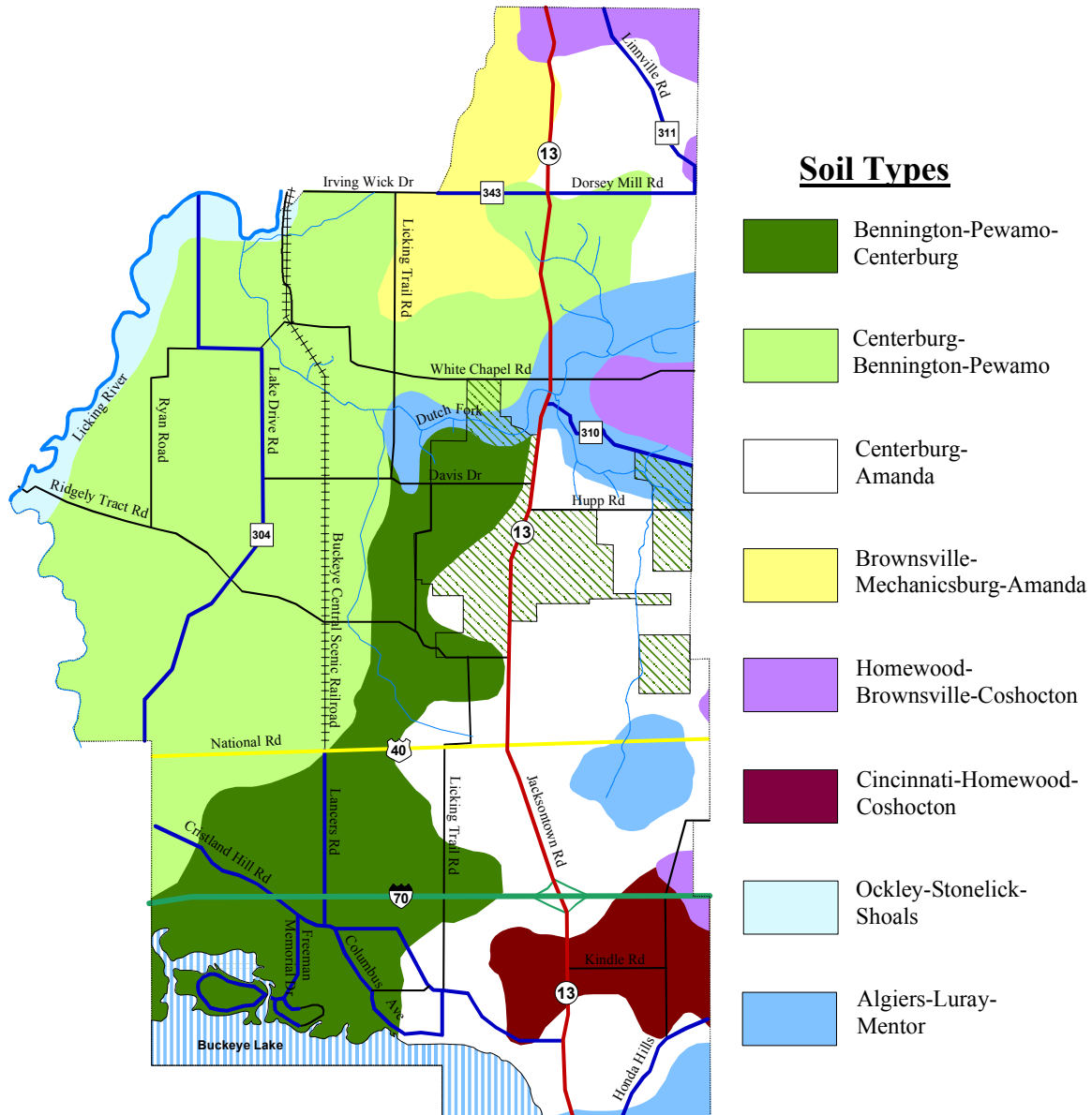
## Soils

Soils are very important in determining land use capabilities because many factors are associated with certain types of soils, including everything from drainage to permeability to ground water level. Several soil types are found within the planning area (Figure 13, Figure 14).

**FIGURE 13: GENERAL SOIL TYPE CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Nearly Level to Sloping Soils Formed in Glacial Till</b>		
	Bennington-Pewamo-Centerburg Soil Association	Nearly level and gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained, very poorly drained, and moderately well drained soils; on till plains.
	Centerburg-Bennington-Pewamo Soil Association	Nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and very poorly drained soils; on till plains
	Centerburg-Amanda Soil Association	Gently sloping to very steep, moderately well drained and well-drained soils; on dissected parts of till plains.
	Brownsville-Mechanicsburg-Amanda Soil Association	Gently sloping to very steep, well-drained soils; on glaciated and unglaciated uplands.
<b>Gently Sloping to Very Steep Soils Formed in Loess, Glacial Till, Colluvium, and Residuum</b>		
	Homewood-Brownsville-Coshocton Soil Association	Gently sloping to very steep, well-drained and moderately well-drained soils; on glaciated and unglaciated uplands.
	Cincinnati-Homewood-Coshocton Soil Association	Gently sloping to steep, well-drained and moderately well-drained soils; on glaciated and unglaciated uplands.
<b>Nearly Level to Moderately Steep Soils Formed in Loess, Glacial Outwash, Alluvium, and Lacustrine Sediment</b>		
	Ockley-Stonelick-Shoals Soil Association	Nearly level to sloping, well-drained and somewhat poorly drained soils; on outwash terraces and flood plains.
	Algiers-Luray-Mentor Soil Association	Nearly level to moderately steep, somewhat poorly drained, very poorly drained, and well-drained soils; on flood plains, lake plains, and terraces.

**FIGURE 14: GENERAL SOIL MAP**

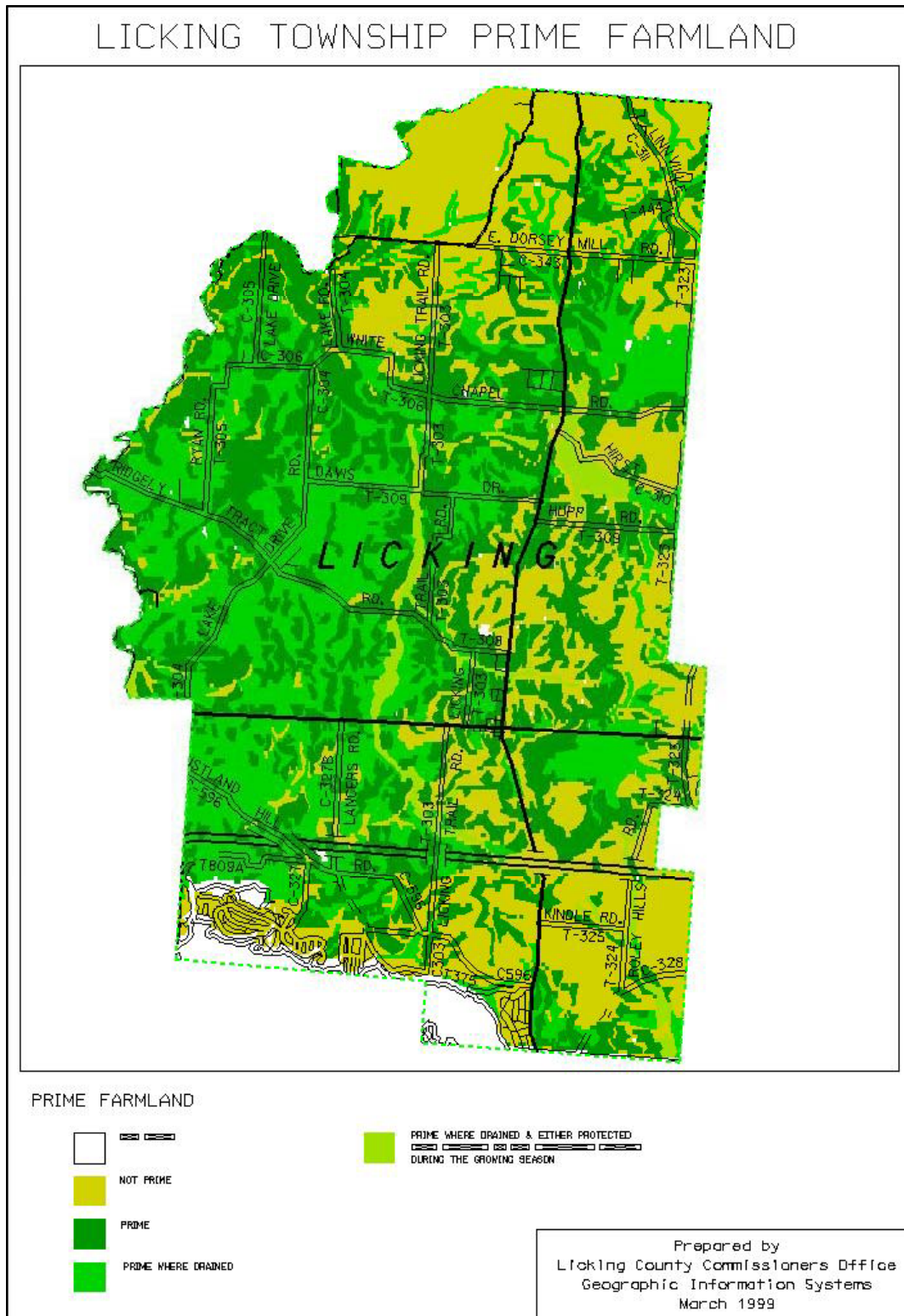


The largest proportions of soils in Licking Township are the nearly level to sloping soils formed in glacial till – the Bennington-Pewamo-Centerburg Association, Centerburg-Bennington-Pewamo Association, and Centerburg-Amanda Association. These soils make up about 33% of Licking County, and are used mainly as cropland or pasture.

Ockley Silt Loam, Stonelick Loam, Alford Silt Loam, and Rush Silt Loam are among several soil types considered prime for agriculture (Figure 15). The majority of the eastern part of Licking Township is considered prime farmland.

Prime agricultural land, woodlands, and wetlands not only have important environmental qualities, but provide aesthetic and scenic value, as well. For instance, woodlands provide natural screens between conflicting uses, and agricultural land promotes a rural atmosphere. Proposed developments that would be detrimental to any such features should be mitigated in order to minimize their impact.

**FIGURE 15: PRIME FARMLAND**



## ***Floodplains and Wetlands***

A floodplain is any land area susceptible to inundation by floodwaters from any source. Floodplains are measured in terms of the amount of storm water that it takes to cover them. Storm events are measured in years such as 5-year, 10-year, 20-year, 50-year, 100-year, and 500-year. The standard measurement is the 100-year storm and floodplain. A 100-year floodplain is the land area having a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year. However, the 100-year floodplain is somewhat of a misnomer because an area could have a 100-year flood two years in a row -- unlikely, but it is possible. Figure 16 shows the 100-year, or base, flood plains of Licking Township as identified by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on their Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). These FIRM maps are used by banks to determine the need for flood insurance for structures.

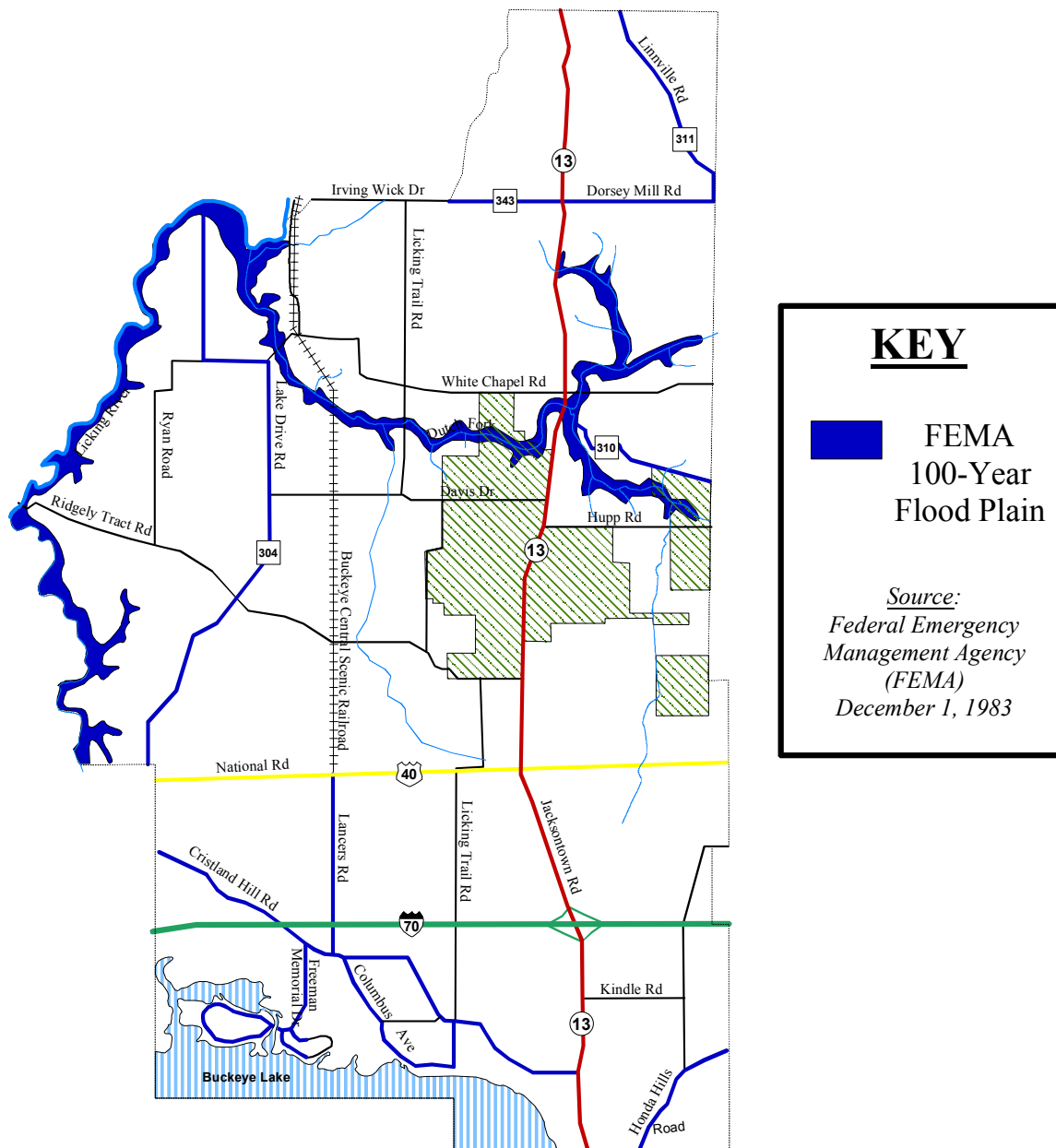
Because floodplains were carved by streams and rivers and are prone to flooding, they are an important planning consideration. Any development within floodplains can impact the direction, flow, and level of the watercourse during periods of high water or flooding. In other words, if fill material is placed or a house constructed in a flood plain, it will alter the boundaries of the flood plain downstream. This is because structures or fill utilize valuable space that would otherwise act as a natural retaining area for floodwaters to spread and slow. Enough fill or development could change the probability of flooding downstream from 1 in 100 each year, to 1 in 75 or less. This development and careless filling of the flood plain has increased flooding in this nation, as seen in many parts of the country, including the Great Mississippi Flood of 1993. Not only does development in the flood plain increase dangers downstream, developments within the flood plain are at higher risk of damage due to flooding. This damage includes fill material and debris from destroyed structures upstream colliding with structures in the flood plain downstream. Many bridges are washed out in floods because house and/or construction debris clog their free-flow area, compromising their structural integrity.

Because the potential for public and private damage, the loss of life, and affected insurance rate decisions all are affected by materials and structures in flood plains, Licking County has recently tightened regulations for floodplains. Permits must be obtained from the Licking County Planning Commission before any development, including filling and excavating, can take place in an identified 100-year floodplain. In addition, no new lots may be created that have less than 1.6 acres of land lying outside of a 100-year floodplain. Further protection of the flood plains through township zoning will assist in protecting unsuspecting residents from personal danger and loss of property.

Protecting floodplains from development offers several benefits in addition to reducing the risk of loss of property and life. Floodplains are natural floodwater storage areas. They reduce the impact of any given storm, slowing the water so that it does not become a flash flood. In addition, floodplains are prime areas where groundwater is replenished. Thus the type of land use activity that occurs in these areas must not pollute the surface water, as it will serve as a source of aquifer replenishment. These same floodplains and adjacent land also provide a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Floodplains also have important scenic and aesthetic value, providing a natural area for passive recreation activities such as

nature trails or hiking paths. In more urban and suburban areas, floodplains provide the single best place for trails and recreation because they are linear, visually interesting, close to nature, and undeveloped. The waterways with 100-year flood plains of importance to Licking Township are Hog Run, Swamp Run, Dutch Fork, and the South Fork of the Licking River.

**FIGURE 16: FLOODPLAIN MAP**



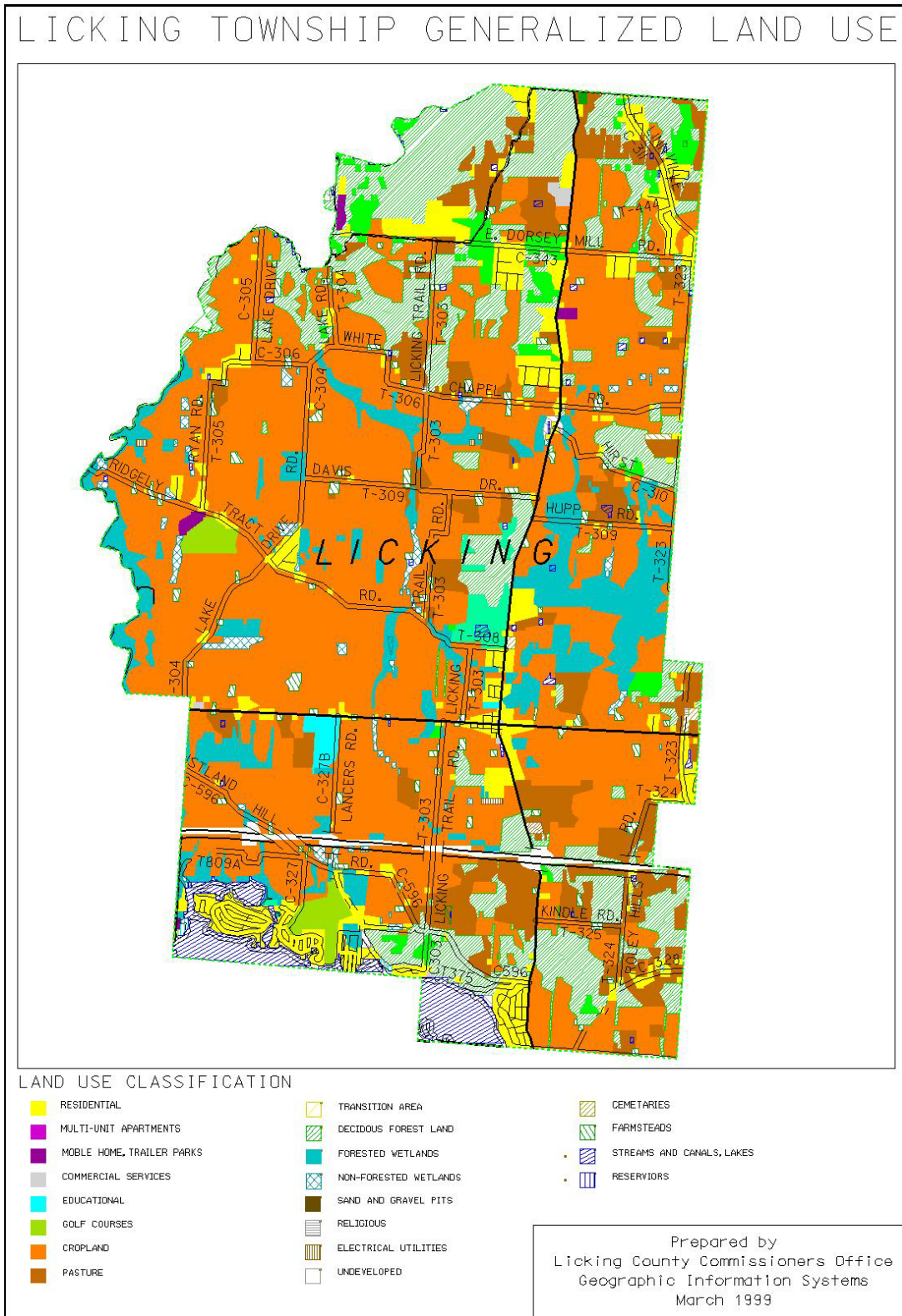
Aside from the flood plain, there are several wetland areas in Licking Township. Wetland areas are defined in a number of ways, depending on the agency involved. Methods of identifying wetlands include examining the plant species present, checking for standing water, and identifying characteristic soil types. Wetlands in Licking Township identified by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources are shown on Figure 17, along with other land cover including pasture, deciduous forestland, and cropland.

Wetlands are important resources for several reasons. First, there are many unique plants and animals that make their homes in these areas. Second, wetlands provide valuable groundwater recharge by acting as filters for surface runoff percolating back into the aquifers below. Third, wetlands are an important resource because they serve to join surface and groundwater sources, which can improve stream flow during drought periods. Fourth, during rainy periods, wetlands can absorb excess water and then let it slowly back into the surrounding land, averting potential flood damage. Finally, wetlands provide a valuable recreation resource.

Depending on the size and location of a wetland, various types of permits may be required for fill or development of the wetland.



**FIGURE 17: LAND USE (INCLUDING WETLANDS)**





## ***Drainage***

The vast majority of Licking County ultimately drains into the Muskingum River watershed. Most of the county is drained by the Licking River, which merges with the Muskingum River in Zanesville. Major tributaries of the Licking River include the North Fork of the Licking River, the South Fork of the Licking River (including Buckeye Lake), Raccoon Creek, Dry Creek, Clear Fork, Rocky Fork, and Brushy Fork (south of Hanover). The far southeastern corner of Licking County drains into Jonathan Creek, which flows into the Muskingum River in southern Muskingum County. The far northeastern corner of the county drains into Wakatomika Creek, which eventually joins the Muskingum River in Dresden. The westernmost fringe of the county drains into the Scioto River watershed. The headwaters of the numerous small tributaries west of the drainage divide eventually flow into (moving north to south) Big Walnut Creek, Blacklick Creek, and Little Walnut Creek. For a detailed explanation of the Pre- and Inter-glacial Drainage and Topography, see Ground Water Pollution Potential of Licking County, Ohio, published by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water, 1995.

# INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure refers to the facilities and services needed to sustain industrial, residential, commercial, and all other land use activities. These facilities include roads, power plants, transmission lines, water & sewer lines, communication systems, and public facilities. Infrastructure plays a valuable role in the development of an area. If there is no nearby infrastructure, or if it would be cost-prohibitive to access or extend existing infrastructure, then development cannot occur on as large of a scale.

A prime example of the impact infrastructure has on development is the fact that urbanization follows water and sewer lines. Here in Licking County, in the unincorporated areas where no central water and sewer is available, the Licking County Health Department currently mandates a minimum of 1.6 acres of usable ground for building sites. Developers make less money on these large-lot residential subdivisions, and commercial and industrial users that are heavy water consumers cannot locate in these areas. Therefore, areas that have centralized water and sewer lines tend to develop before areas with no infrastructure in place.

## *Central Water and Sewer Service*

It is extremely important in land use planning to understand the capabilities of existing central water and sewer systems and to determine the possibilities for expansion of these systems or the feasibility of new systems. As stated above, urbanization generally follows the path of central water and sewer facilities, and quite often, vice versa. The following is a discussion of existing municipal and county water and sewer systems in and around Licking Township.

Municipal Water and Sewer Systems: The following is a summary of the general status of municipal water and sewer systems in or around Licking Township.

### *1. Hebron*

- Has both water and sewer systems, with a treatment plant capacity of 1.0 mgd.
- Basically serves only the incorporated areas of the Village of Hebron and the Newark Industrial Park located on State Route 79 north of the Village.
- The water system capacity is slated to be doubled to 2.0 mgd in the next couple of years. The 20-year service area will probably not exceed a 3-4 mile radius around the Village. Areas to receive the service would probably be located along State Route 79 and U.S. Route 40.

### *2. Heath*

- Has both water and sewer systems, with a treatment plant capacity of 4.0 mgd.
- Basically serves the incorporated areas of the City of Heath, with a few service areas lying outside of the city.
- The system capacity was recently expanded, and it should be adequate to serve the projected service area. The 20-year service area will probably not exceed a 2-3 mile radius around the city. This includes a planned extension of the service along a section of S.R. 79 that is slated to be widened near the Mid Ohio Industrial Park.

Licking County Water and Sewer Systems: The following is a summary of the general status of central sewage districts in and around Licking Township operated by the Licking County Water and Wastewater Department.

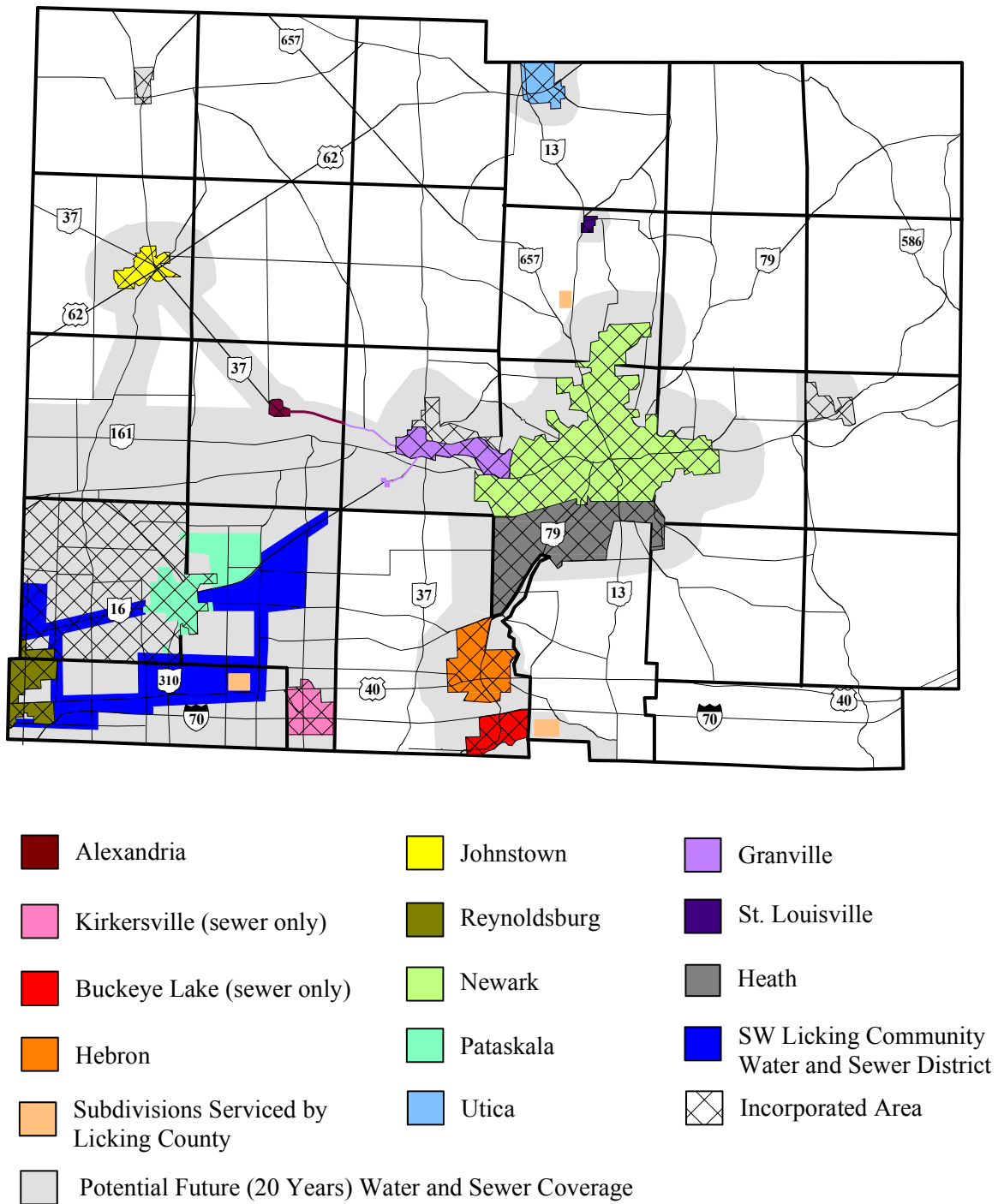
1. *Buckeye Lake Sewer District #1:* In 1956 the counties of Licking and Fairfield constructed central gravity sewers in Buckeye Lake Village and along the North and West Bank area. Licking County built a wastewater treatment plant to serve the system. In 1983 a project was proposed for Licking and Fairfield County areas to utilize Septic Tank Effluent Pump (STEP)<sup>1</sup> collection sewers instead of gravity sewers and upgrading and expansion of the existing wastewater treatment plant. During the design of the project a small portion of Perry County was added to the project. Construction commenced on May 15, 1985 and the dedication of the completed project was held on August 4, 1987. Licking County Water and Wastewater provides sewer service to 3,124 customers in the following areas: Buckeye Lake, Harbor Hills, Avondale, Edgewater Beach, Hollywood, Lakeside, West Bank, Liebs Island, South Bank, Shell Beach, Fairfield Beach, Custers Point, and Snug Harbor.
2. *Harbor Hills Water District #8:* Harbor Hills is located on the northern shore of Buckeye Lake along Maple Bay in Licking Township.

In 1991 the district entered into an agreement to purchase water from the Village of Hebron. The maximum water capacity to be purchased from Hebron is 130,000 gpd. The distribution system consists of approximately 64,225 feet of iron, transite, and plastic water lines. The Harbor Hills system was built in 1927 and purchased in 1977 by Licking County. The district serves water to 308 customers.

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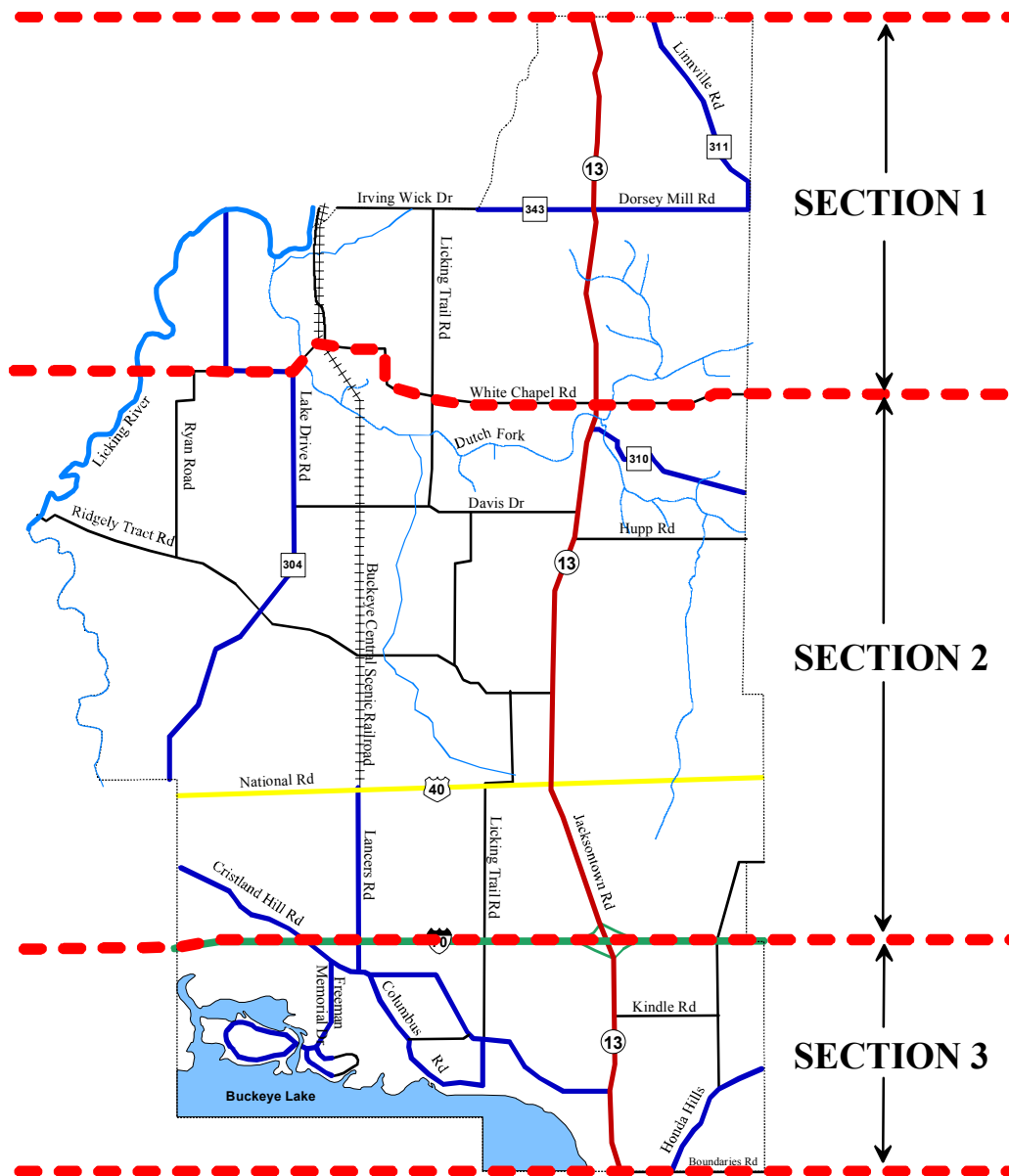
<sup>1</sup> Septic tank effluent pump (STEP) systems are beginning to be recognized as the preferred and most economical method of collecting and transporting partially treated wastewater to a treatment facility. A conventional septic tank provides pretreatment, removing most settleable and floatable solids from the wastewater. Specially designed pumps convey the septic tank effluent under pressure through a network of small diameter plastic piping to a treatment site. Shallow collection lines, following the contours of the terrain, eliminate the need for costly deep excavations. Changes in both vertical and horizontal alignments may be made in the field.

**FIGURE 18: EXISTING AND PROJECTED CENTRAL  
WATER AND SEWER SERVICE IN LICKING COUNTY**



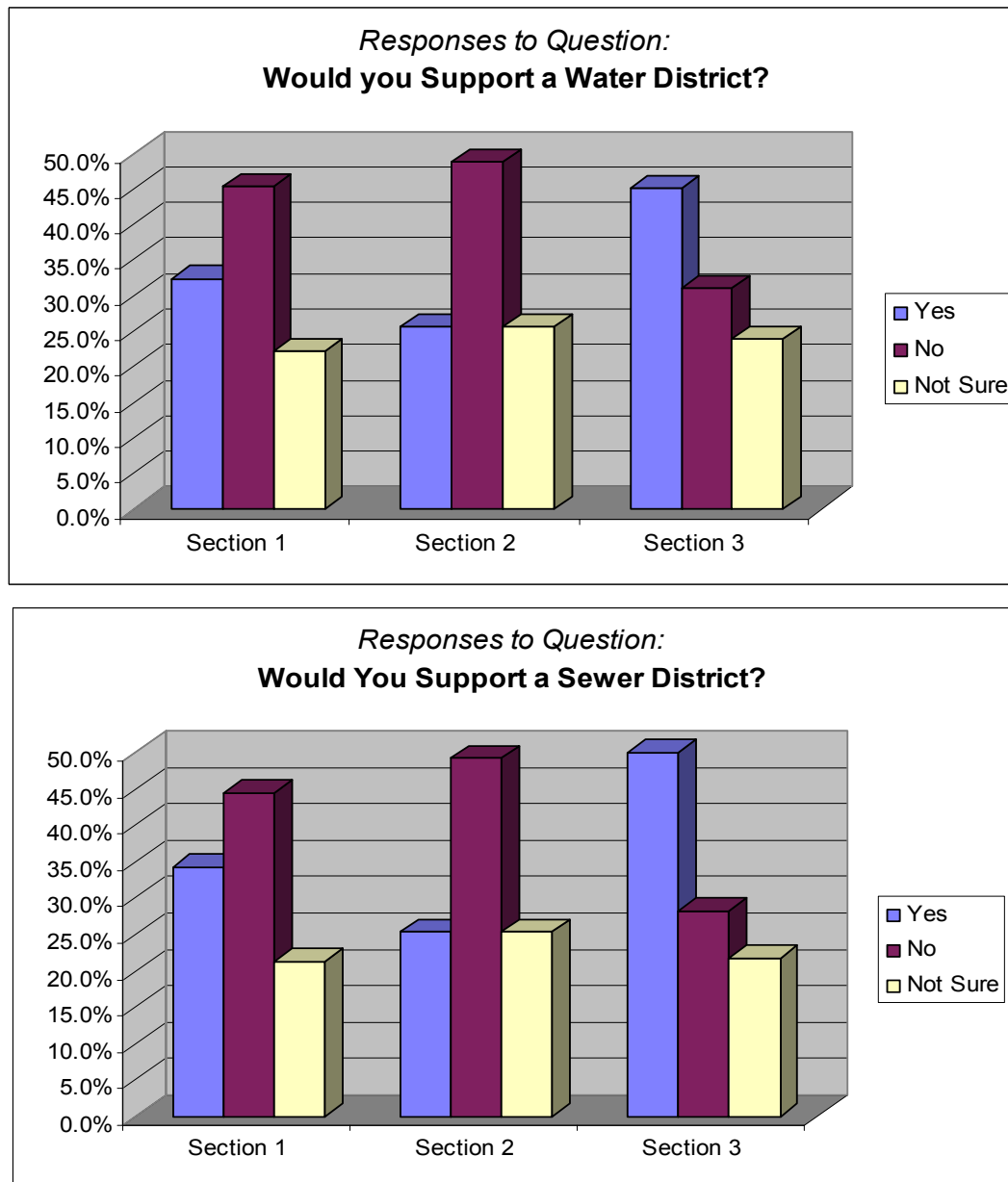
Resident Desires Differ: The Licking Township Survey revealed that different portions of the township population have different views on centralized water and sewer services. When the township survey was sent out in May 2000, respondents were asked to mark where they lived on a township map. For tabulation purposes, the respondents were then grouped into three sections. Section One included those residents that lived north of White Chapel Road. Section Two included residents that lived south of White Chapel Road but north of I-70. Finally, Section Three included residents that reported living south of I-70.

**FIGURE 19: LICKING TOWNSHIP SURVEY SECTIONS**



Whether or not township residents supported a centralized water and sewer district was strongly dependent on where they lived (see Figure 20 below). Residents who lived in Section 3, where centralized water and sewer services already exist, were largely in favor of establishing a water and sewer district. Forty-five percent were in favor of a water district, and 50% were in favor of a sewer district. In Section 2, where there are currently no centralized water and sewer services, nearly 50% of respondents were against centralized services, while 25% were not sure. Respondents who lived in Section 1 were not as adamantly against centralized services as were those in Section 2; however, the largest percentage, around 45%, were still against forming a water and sewer district.

**FIGURE 20: SURVEY RESPONSES REGARDING WATER AND SEWER**



## Roads

All roadways in Licking County have been classified for congestion prevention and access management. These classes are “Major Arterial,” “Minor Arterial,” “Major Collector,” “Minor Collector,” and lower order. Licking County has Congestion Prevention requirements for the first four roadway classes. Within the first four classifications, each has different degrees of access standards, with the most strict applying to major arterials and the least strict to minor collectors. Of major importance to congestion prevention and access management is driveway and roadway spacing; in other words the distance between access points onto a roadway. The requirement for spacing between any access points and/or roads for a lot on any of these classified roadways is the LESS STRICT of the safe stopping distance required for either 1) the speed limit on that road segment, or 2) the designed speed limit for that road segment’s classification.

<b>FIGURE 21: AASHTO SAFE STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE</b>	
<i>Speed (Mph)</i>	<i>Distance (Feet)</i>
35	250
45	400
55	550

<b>FIGURE 22: DRIVEWAY SPACING REQUIREMENTS For Classified Roads in Licking County</b>			
<i>Road Classification</i>	<i>35 mph or Less</i>	<i>45 mph</i>	<i>55 mph or More</i>
Minor Collector	250’	250’	250’
Major Collector	250’	400’	400’
Minor Arterial	250’	400’	550’
Major Arterial*	250’	400’	550’

*\*NOTE: This does NOT apply to spacing with road intersections. Intersection spacing is 550 feet regardless of speed limit or road classification.*

Licking Township has one major north-south corridor (SR 13) and two major east-west corridors (Interstate 70 and US 40). Interstate 70 is classified as a Major Arterial. State Route 13 and US 40 (National Rd) are both classified as Major Collectors. Five other roads in Licking Township are classified as Minor Collectors: Cristland Hill Road, Ridgely Tract Road, Lake Drive, Dorsey Mill Road, and Linnville Road.

Seventy (I-70) is an Interstate Highway, US 40 is a US Highway, and SR 13 is a State Highway. County Highways in Licking Township include Linnville Road, Dorsey Mill Road, Hirst Road, Lake Drive, Cristland Hill Rd, Avondale Road, Freeman Memorial Drive, and Honda Hills Road. All other roads in Licking Township are township roads.

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

### ***Township Government***

The township form of government was brought with the original settlers to the New England states around 1620. Twenty-two states have the Township form (or similar type) of local government. Townships in Licking County were formed in five-mile squares from the Congress Lands 1798-1802 land grant.

Licking Township, like all townships in the State of Ohio, is overseen by a three member elected board of trustees. Township trustees are elected to four year terms and are charged with the duty of overseeing the business of the township, including but not limited to ensuring the public health, safety and welfare of all township residents. The trustees administer, enforce and execute all policies and resolutions of the township for the betterment of the township and its citizens.

In order to carry out its duties, the board of trustees conducts bimonthly meetings, as well as attending other township, county and state meetings as deemed necessary. The Board of Trustees appoints the Zoning Inspector, the Zoning Commission, the Zoning Clerk, the Zoning Board of Appeals and the Fire Chief.

<b>FIGURE 23: LICKING TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT</b>			
<i><b>Government Officials and Boards</b></i>	<i><b>Number of Members</b></i>	<i><b>Length of Term</b></i>	<i><b>Primary Responsibility</b></i>
Township Trustees	3	4 years	Conducts all the business of the township; ensures and promotes the public health, safety, and welfare.
Township Clerk	1	4 years	Fiscal officer and clerk for the Township Trustees
Zoning Commission	5	5 years	Makes recommendations to the Township Trustees regarding changes to the township zoning resolution.
Zoning Clerk	1	Not Specified	Clerk for the Zoning Commission; serves at the discretion of the trustees.
Board of Zoning Appeals	5	5 years	Hears appeals of zoning decisions and requests for variances.
Zoning Inspector	1	1 year	Enforces the township zoning resolution.
Fire Chief	1	1 year	Oversees the fire protection services.



The Licking Township Zoning Inspector is a paid part-time position appointed by the Township Trustees. The primary responsibility of the zoning inspector is to enforce the township zoning resolution. In carrying out this function, the zoning inspector reviews applications for zoning permits, conducts on-site inspections to ensure construction conforms to approved applications, and investigates violations. From 1996 to 1999, three hundred ninety-eight (398) zoning permits were issued in Licking Township, an average of 99.5 permits per year.

The Licking Township Zoning Clerk attends the meetings of the Zoning Commission and the Board of Zoning Appeals, schedules hearings and meeting and places ads, and is appointed at the discretion of the trustees.

The Zoning Commission consists of five residents of the township appointed by the township trustees to serve staggered five-year terms. The Zoning Commission is responsible for making recommendations to the township trustees concerning the Board of Zoning Appeals, application of the Township Zoning Resolution, conducting hearings on requested changes, and initiating amendments to the Zoning Resolution.

The Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) is a five-member administrative body also appointed by the township trustees to serve staggered five-year terms. The functions of the board are to hear appeals from the decisions of the zoning inspector and to consider requests for variances and conditional uses as outlined in the township zoning resolution.

The Licking Township Fire Company is a township owned Fire Company with a fire chief appointed by the Board of Trustees. The Fire Company oversees all fire protection in the township and contracts with Franklin Township to provide fire protection.

The following facilities are under the care and maintenance of the township:

<b>FIGURE 24: LICKING TOWNSHIP FACILITIES</b>		
<b><i>Facility</i></b>	<b><i>Address</i></b>	<b><i>City, State, Zip</i></b>
Licking Township Hall	6864 National Rd	Jacksontown, OH 43030
Licking Township Garage	6800 South Street	Jacksontown, OH 43030
Licking Township Fire Company	6800 South Street	Jacksontown, OH 43030
Friendship Baptist Cemetery	White Chapel Rd & S.R. 13	
Green Cemetery	Between Freeman Memorial Dr. and Columbus Avenue	
Sanford Cemetery	West side of SR 13, south of Dorsey Mill Road	
Jacksontown Cemetery	S.R. 13, at Ridgeley Tract Road	

## ***Fire and Emergency Medical Services***

The Licking Township Fire Company is located at 6800 South Street, PO Box 228, Jacksontown OH 43030, (740) 323-0211. Owned by the township, the Fire Company serves all of Licking Township and also has a contract to serve 2/3 of neighboring Franklin Township. Fire Chief is Mike Wilson. There are currently 37 volunteer firefighters with the Licking Township Fire Company. Services are provided from the main station in Jacksontown and from a substation located in Franklin Township on Flint Ridge Road. Equipment owned by the company includes the following: 4 Class-A Engines/Pumpers, 2 Rescues, a Grass Truck, 3 Medic Units, 2 Tankers (including one 5500 gallon tanker that is the largest in Licking County), a Special Water Rescue, scuba gear, and a station pickup truck.

Other nearby fire departments include: the Buckeye Lake Fire Department, located at 10993 Hebron Road in Buckeye Lake; the Hebron Fire Department, located at 111 Pearl in Hebron; the Licking Township Fire Department, located at 9384 Jacksontown Rd; and the Heath Fire Department, with stations located at 193 Heath Road and 544 Dog Leg Road in Heath.

**FIGURE 25: LICKING TOWNSHIP FIRE COMPANY**

<b><i>Paramedics</i></b>	<b><i>Intermediate</i></b>	<b><i>Basic</i></b>	<b><i>Firefighter Only</i></b>	<b><i>Explorers</i></b>
Jeff Baucher	Kent Price	Brian Davis	Josh Clark	Dawn Mills
Mike Briggs	Christina Priest	Lori Disxon	Charlie Davis	Josh Saling
Bruce Gossett	Jeremy Saling	Les George	Jim Eppley	Brandy Wilson
Andy Keefe		Shawna George	Sonny Franks	
Warren McCord		Dan Haggerty	John Freas	
Chris Morrison		Mike Harris	Jeff Freeman	
Becky Patterson		Doug Ogilbee	Bill Goodwin	
Troy Romine		Steve Patterson	Rich Harris	
Jared Saling		Sue Priest	Jill Keefe	
Ron Walsh		Larry Saling	Andy Taylor	
Tina Simon		Mike Wilson	Bob Walrath	
Earl Miller			Mike Wheatley	

<b>FIGURE 26: LICKING TOWNSHIP FIRE COMPANY EQUIPMENT</b>			
<b>Equipment at Station 1 (6800 South St., Jacksontown)</b>			
<i><b>Year/Make</b></i>	<i><b>Equipment Type</b></i>		
1978 Dodge	Station Pickup Truck		
1999 Freightliner	E-One Pumper	1250 GPM	1000 Gal Tank
1976 American	Pumper	1000 GPM	1000 Gal Tank
1974 Sutphen	Front Pumper	750 GPM	1000 Gal Tank
1974 Dodge	Tanker	600 GPM	5700 Gal Tank Dump Valves
1972 Ford 4WD	Foam/Rescue	500 GPM	600 Gal Tank 50 Gal Foam Tank
1980 Ford	Grass Truck	200 GPM	150 Gal Tank
2001 Ford	Squad/Medic	Mccoy-Miller	
1993 Ford	Squad/Medic	E-1 Box	
1978 Ford	Squad/Medic	Horton Van Hooked to Rescue	
	15' Flat Bottom John Boat with Scuba/Rope Gear		
<b>Equipment at Station 2 (11152 Flint Ridge Rd., Franklin Twp)</b>			
<i><b>Year/Make</b></i>	<i><b>Equipment Type</b></i>		
1962 Seagrave Ford	Engine	1000 GPM	1000 Gal Tank
1982 Ford	Squad/Medic	Horton Van	
1967 GMC	Rescue	500 GPM	400 Gal Tank
1959 GMC	Tanker	80 GPM	2000 Gal Tank Newton Dump

### ***Police Services***

Licking Township receives law enforcement and crime protection services from the Licking County Sheriff's Office in the Licking County Justice Center, Newark, Ohio. The Licking County Sheriff's Office is a triple-accredited agency: CALEA (Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies), ACA (American Correctional Association), and NCCHC (National Commission on Correctional Health Care). The Licking County Sheriff's Office was the first in Ohio and only the tenth in the nation to achieve this elite status.

The Sheriff's office divides Licking County into two districts, east and west. Licking Township is classified as a member of the East District. The Licking County Sheriff's Office Patrol division is divided into three eight-hour shifts. The day shift starts at 8:00am and ends at 4:00pm with six deputies and one supervisor on duty. Afternoon shift begins at 4:00pm and ends at 12:00pm. Six deputies and two supervisors are assigned to this shift with two deputies assigned to the overlap shift starting at 2:00pm and ending at 10:00pm. Midnight shift begins at 12:00am and ends at 8:00am, with three deputies and two supervisors assigned to this shift. Two officers are assigned to an overlap shift starting at 10:00pm and ending at 6:00am. This is a peak activity period, so the sheriff has designed the overlap shift to help where needed. One relief supervisor covers the days off for the other supervisors. Because of days off, typically four deputies and a supervisor cover patrol at any one time. This number varies due to court requirements, overlap shifts, and assignments.

FIGURE 27: LICKING COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE			
Telephone		Fax	
(740) 349-6400	Patrol Division	(740) 349-6428	Detective Division
(740) 349-6409	Administration	(740) 349-1653	Civil Division
(740) 349-6425	Detective Division	(740) 349-6444	
(740) 349-6431	Civil Division		
(740) 349-6440	Jail Division		
Email: <a href="mailto:gblackford@alink.com">gblackford@alink.com</a>			
Postal Address: 155 E. Main St., Newark OH 43055			



## ***Hospital and Medical Facilities***

There are no hospitals, doctor's offices, or clinics in Licking Township. The majority of available doctors, clinics, and nursing homes are located in the surrounding areas of Newark, Granville, Johnstown, Columbus, Zanesville, and Mount Vernon. The nearest hospital (about 10 miles from Jacksontown) is Licking Memorial Hospital in Newark, located at 1320 West Main Street. Should the hospital exceed its capacity to treat or care for patients, it would activate agreements with neighboring community hospitals for treatment needs. Memorial Hospital has a landing zone for Life Flight medical transportation helicopters that are based out of Columbus and Coshocton.

<b>FIGURE 28: HOSPITAL/SURGERY FACILITIES</b>		
<b><i>Hospital</i></b>	<b><i>Number of Beds</i></b>	<b><i>Services Available**</i></b>
<b>Children's Health Care Center</b> 75 S. Terrace Avenue Newark, OH 43055 (740) 522-3221	N/A	Outpatient Services, including: Lab Services; Radiology; Speech and Electrocardiogram testing
<b>Licking Memorial</b> 1320 W. Main St. Newark, OH 43055 (740) 348-4000	195	Birth Center, Cancer Care, Cardiology, Emergency Care, Nephrology and Dialysis, Pediatrics, Psychiatric Care, Chemical Dependency Treatment, Pain Management, Outpatient Services
<b>Children's Hospital</b> 700 Children's Drive Columbus, OH 43205 (614) 722-2000	300	Complete Medical Services for Children; specialty areas include Surgical, Neurosciences, Rehabilitation, Burn, Dialysis and Bone Marrow Units. Also houses the Children's Research Institute.
<b>Mt. Carmel East Hospital</b> 6001 E. Broad St. Columbus, OH 43213 (614) 234-6220 (800) 345-5018	292	Birth Center, Cancer Institute, Cardiology, Emergency Care, Outpatient Services
<b>Newark Surgery Center</b> 2000 Tamarack Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 788-6000	N/A	Outpatient Services, including: Ear, nose & throat; General Surgery; Gastroenterology; Gynecology; Plastic Surgery; Podiatry; Ophthalmology; Oral Surgery; Orthopedics; Pain Management; and Urology.

<b>Shepherd Hill Hospital</b> 200 Messimer Drive Newark, OH 43055 (740) 348-4870		Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Employee Assistance Programs, Inpatient Services, Managed Behavioral Healthcare, Mental Health Counseling, Residential Programs
<b><i>Other Nearby Hospital/Surgery Centers:</i></b>		
<b>Columbus (Franklin County)</b>		
	Columbus Community Hospital 1430 South High Street Columbus, OH 43207 (614) 445-5000	Doctor's Hospital (North) 1087 Dennison Avenue Columbus, OH (614) 297-4000
	Doctor's Hospital (West) 5100 West Broad Street Columbus, OH (614) 297-4000	Grant Hospital 111 South Grant Avenue Columbus, OH (614) 566-9000
	Mt. Carmel Medical Center 793 West State Street Columbus, OH 43022 (614) 234-5060 (800) 225-9344	Ohio State University Medical Center University Hospital 450 West 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Columbus, OH (614) 293-8000
	Park Medical Center 1492 East Broad Street Columbus, OH (614) 251-3000	Riverside Methodist Hospital 3535 Olentangy River Road Columbus, OH (614) 556-5000
	St. Ann's Hospital 500 South Cleveland Avenue Westerville, OH (614) 898-4040	
<b>Lancaster (Fairfield County)</b>		
	Fairfield Medical Center 401 North Ewing Street Lancaster, OH (740) 687-8000	
<b>Ambulance Services</b>		
	Courtesy Ambulance 1890 West Main Street Newark, OH 43055 (740) 522-8580	

<b>FIGURE 29: LICKING COUNTY NURSING HOMES</b>		
Amity Assisted Living 755 Cedar Run Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 349-8024	Arlington Nursing Home 98 South 30 <sup>th</sup> Street Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-0303	Autumn Health Care 17 Forry Avenue Newark, OH 43055 (740) 349-8175
Chestnut House 1065 Johnston Avenue Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-5271	Flint Ridge Nursing and Rehabilitation Center 1450 West Main Street Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-3465	Goosepond Retirement Village 425 Senior Drive E Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-2969
Heath Nursing and Convalescent Center 717 South 30 <sup>th</sup> Street Heath, OH 43056 (740) 522-1171	LPN Health Care Facility 151 Price Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-0357	Newark Healthcare Center 65-85 McMillan Drive Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-0357
Northtowne Senior Living Community 1821 Calash Court Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-3685	Northview Senior Living Center 267 North Main Street Johnstown, OH 43031 (740) 967-7896	Pataskala Oaks Care Center 144 East Broad Street Pataskala, OH 43062 (740) 927-9888
Pine Kirk Nursing Home 205 East Main Street Kirkersville, OH 43033 (740) 927-3209	Utica Nursing Home 233 North Main Street Utica, OH 43080 (740) 892-3414	

## ***Schools***

The majority of Licking Township students are in the Lakewood School District, though portions of the township residents north of Dorsey Mill Road attend Heath Schools, and students southeast of Honda Hills Road attend the Northern School District.

The Lakewood School District extends over four townships (Union, Licking, Franklin, and Bowling Green), and served 2,376 students in the 1999/2000 school year. There are five schools in the township: Lakewood High School, Lakewood Intermediate School, Lakewood Middle School, Hebron Elementary, and Jackson Elementary. The Superintendent of Lakewood Schools is Mr. Lou Staffilino.

<b>FIGURE 30: LAKEWOOD FACILITIES</b>		
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Personnel</b>
Administrative Board Offices	525 E. Main St Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-5878	Lou Staffilino, Superintendent Glenna Plaisted, Treasurer
Lakewood High School	9331 Lancer Rd SE Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-4526	Dennis Neff, Principal Jon Carroll, Asst. Principal Patti Ellis, Academic Dean
Lakewood Middle School	5222 National Rd SE Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-8330	Arnie Ettenhofer, Principal Jim Riley, Asst. Principal
Lakewood Intermediate School	9370 Lancer Rd SE Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-1915	Peggy Roberts, Principal
Hebron Elementary School	709 Deacon St Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-2661	Larry Bevard, Principal Marilyn Fox, Asst. Principal
Jackson Elementary School	9380 Lancer Rd SE Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-1025	Phil Herman, Principal
Bus Garage, Food Service, and Maintenance	4291 National Rd SE Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 938-8886	Kellie Gregg, Transportation Supervisor Mary Jennie Food Service Supervisor Tom Lawson, Maintenance Supervisor

<b>FIGURE 31: LAKEWOOD SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>		
<b>School</b>	<b>1995/1996</b>	<b>1999/2000</b>
High School	683	729
Junior High	613	601
Middle School	192	172
Hebron	575	551
Jacksontown	346	323



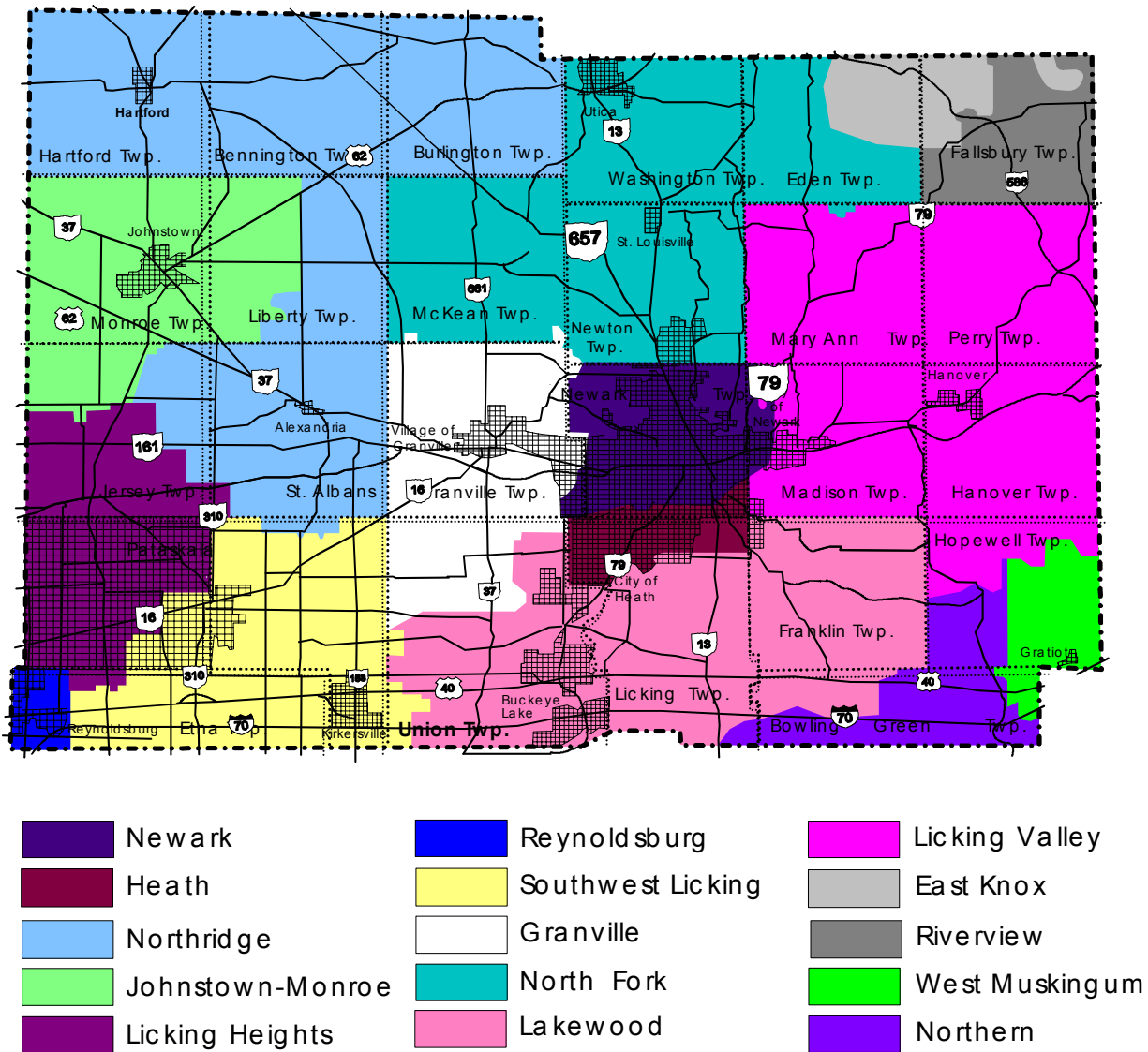
Lakewood Schools built a new High School in 2000. The school is located at the southeast intersection of Route 40 and Lancer Road. It is a two-story building of approximately 154,000 square feet. The high school was designed for a capacity of 1000 students (729 were enrolled in 2000) in the two-story academic wing. The support facilities (library, auditorium, gymnasium, cafeteria, and hallways) were built for 1,200 students. This allows for the building to be enlarged at a later date by adding academic classrooms to the existing infrastructure.

There are three main sections to the new high school. The two-story academic wing houses 40 classrooms, two computer labs, and the school “spirit store” as well as administrative offices. The middle of the high school is a lower one-story structure that houses the library/media center, two home economic areas, two art rooms, as well as the student cafeteria, kitchen, and mechanical rooms. The back third of the structure soars in height to accommodate the 650-seat auditorium, stage, 1000-seat varsity gymnasium, locker rooms, auxiliary gymnasium, choir room, weight-training center, band room, and industrial arts rooms.



*Lakewood Local Schools*

**FIGURE 32: LICKING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS**



## ***Local Libraries***

There are no libraries in Licking Township. However, there are several libraries in the surrounding area to serve residents.

<b>FIGURE 33: LICKING COUNTY LIBRARIES</b>			
<b>Library</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City, State, Zip</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Alexandria Public Library	10 Maple St	Alexandria, OH 43001	924-3561
Granville Public Library	217 E. Broad St	Granville, OH 43023	587-0196
Hebron Public Library	116 East Main St	Hebron, OH 43025	928-3923
Pataskala Public Library	101 S. Vine St	Pataskala, OH 43062	927-9986
Perry County Library: Thornville Branch	99 E. Columbus St PO Box 292	Thornville, OH 43076	246-5133
Licking County Genealogical Society	101 W. Main St	Newark, OH 43055	345-3571
Newark Public Library	101 West Main St	Newark, OH 43055	349-5500
Newark Public Library: Emerson R. Miller Branch	990 W. Main St	Newark, OH 43055	344-2155

All these libraries are usable by Licking Township residents. In addition to these facilities, the Emerson R. Miller Branch of the Newark Public Library operates a Bookmobile that travels throughout Licking County.

The Bookmobile operates on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, traveling to the local schools from 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM and through local communities from 3:45 PM to 8:30 PM. The Bookmobile will also make special trips to homebound people, nursing homes, pre-schools, and senior citizen centers. Usually staying in each location for a half-hour, the Bookmobile offers many services. Book selections include a complete reference library, juvenile and adult fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, and large-print books. There are also magazines, videos, and audiotapes available for checkout.

## ***Parks and Recreation***

There are several park and recreation areas located in Licking Township, including Buckeye Lake, Dawes Arboretum, the Buckeye Scenic Railroad, golf courses, and school playgrounds.

### **Buckeye Lake**

Buckeye Lake, constructed as a canal feeder lake in 1826, is Ohio's oldest state park. The park has long been a popular vacation spot and today offers endless water-related recreational opportunities including swimming, skiing, boating and fishing. At one time, the ground now known as Buckeye Lake was swampland resulting from glaciation. Thousands of years ago the glaciers moved south across Ohio, altering drainage systems and landscape. Natural lakes, known as kettles, were created when huge chunks of ice broke off the glacier and melted in depressions. Other lakes were formed when the glacier blocked existing water outlets. As time progressed, clay and silt settled out of the still water into the bottom of the lakes.

When the white man began settling in Ohio, only a few of the ancient lakes remained. They were shallow and swampy, and more correctly classified as bogs or marshes. Explorer Christopher Gist, while traveling the Scioto-Beaver Trail just south of Buckeye Lake, camped by the watery bog's edge. In 1751, he named the area Buffalo Lick or Great Swamp in his journal. The Great Swamp included two long narrow ponds that were joined during high water. A considerable part of the wetland was a cranberry-sphagnum bog. Cranberry Bog, a state nature preserve and a National Natural Landmark, is situated in Buckeye Lake. When the lake was impounded in 1826, Cranberry Bog broke loose from the bottom and became a floating island that may conceivably be the only one of its kind in the world. Most of the island is an open sphagnum moss meadow with an abundance of cranberries and pitcher plants making the area a naturalist's delight. Access to the island is by permit only from the ODNR Division of Natural Areas and Preserves.

Buckeye Lake's shoreline offers excellent habitat for waterfowl. Good bird-watching opportunities exist especially during the spring and fall migrations. One of the state's largest great blue heron rookeries is situated on adjacent private land, but the birds can often be seen in the park.

**History of the Area:** In order to provide interconnecting waterways for a growing state, a canal system was developed in the early 1800's. The system required feeder lakes to supply the water necessary to maintain the four-foot canal water level. Because of their location, areas such as St. Marys, Indian Lake, Lake Loramie, Guilford and Buckeye lakes were to be developed as part of the project.

The canal project was formally started by Governor Jeremiah Morrow on July 4, 1825 in a special ceremony near Newark. In attendance was New York's DeWitt Clinton, the father of the Erie Canal. Ohio's canal system was becoming a reality.

Construction of the dike blocking drainage into the South Fork of the Licking River began in 1826 and was completed in 1830, forming the Licking Summit Reservoir, which would

eventually become Buckeye Lake. Before impoundment, the forests were not cleared leaving large tracts of timber and brush emergent in the newly formed lake.

As the water level rose, several large mats of sphagnum moss broke loose from the bottom and became "floating islands". Other islands were created because the land was above the water level.

During the canal era, canal boats traveled along the original western end of the lake. This lake however, was not large enough to supply the necessary water for the canal so it was enlarged. Later, in order to provide an even larger amount of water, another lake was developed north and west of the original one. A dike, known as "Middle Wall", separated the Old Reservoir and New Reservoir. This dike was used as a towpath for the canal.

With the advent of railroads, the canal system became outdated. Many miles of canal fell into disuse and were abandoned or sold. In 1894, the General Assembly of Ohio set a policy whereby the feeder reservoirs were established as public parks. At that time, the name of Licking Summit Reservoir was changed to Buckeye Lake.

By 1900, there were numerous cottages and several amusement parks around Buckeye Lake. In the early 1900's, as recreational use increased and powerboats became popular, the "North Bank" was reinforced and the "Middle Wall" removed. Development continued around the lake. During the 1940's and 50's, many folks traveled to the Buckeye Lake Amusement Park to see big-band stars, dance and picnic.

In 1949, when the Ohio Department of Natural Resources was created, the area officially became Buckeye Lake State Park.

**Boating:** The 3,300-acre Buckeye Lake is designated as an unlimited horsepower lake, but pontoons, sailboats, canoes and rowboats are also common. Access to the lake is available at several public launch ramps.

**FIGURE 34: BUCKEYE LAKE BOAT RACING**



**Swimming:** Public swimming areas with parking facilities, change booths and latrines are located at Fairfield Beach and at Brooks Park on the south side of the lake. Beaches are open from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Two boat/swim areas are offered as well.

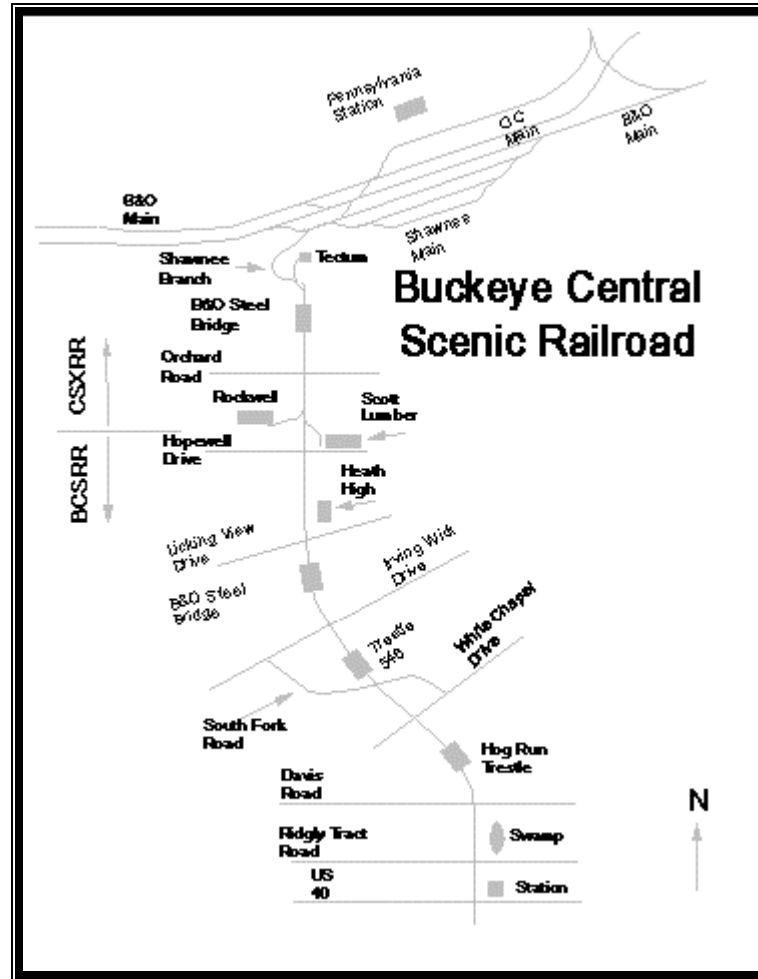
**Fishing:** Anglers enjoy fine catches of perch, bluegill, crappie, muskellunge, largemouth bass, channel catfish and bullhead catfish. As early as 1891, the "Buckeye Fish Car," a state operated railroad car, transported crappie and bass from Lake Erie to stock Buckeye Lake. In the 1930's, as many as 1,000 boats a day were crappie fishing on the lake.

**Picnicking:** Several picnic areas with tables and grills are situated in quiet spots overlooking the lake. Shelters are available on a first-come, first-serve basis.

### **Buckeye Central Scenic Railroad**

The Buckeye Scenic Railroad was originally built by the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad in 1871 and extended from Newark, Ohio south 45 miles to Shawnee, Ohio. The line became a part of the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad, which later became the Chessie System. The line was abandoned in 1971 and the remaining line from Hebron to Heath was preserved and became the Buckeye Central Scenic Railroad. The Railroad offers a scenic, 1-1/2 hour round trip excursion through the rolling countryside of central Ohio on historic rail in vintage passenger coaches powered by a classic diesel locomotive.

**FIGURE 35: BUCKEYE CENTRAL SCENIC RAILROAD ROUTE**



Once a familiar sight on railroads everywhere, the pioneer model SW1 railroad locomotive, produced first by the Electro-Motive Corporation and later by the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors, has all but vanished to the pages of history books. The SW1 locomotive was created late in the 1930's as America's first successful production model diesel-electric switch engine, and began converting railroads from steam to diesel power. Six hundred sixty-one model SW1 locomotives were built during a fourteen-year production run that was begun in 1939, interrupted by World War II, and terminated in 1953. Of these, a dwindling number continue to survive and only a select few, including the Buckeye Central Scenic Railroad's 8599 remain in railroad service. As built, the SW1 featured a water-cooled, "V" type, two-cycle, six-cylinder model 567 A or B -series diesel prime mover with 8.5"x10" cylinders, turning a 600-volt D.C. generator. All four axles are powered, each with its own electric traction motor. Capable of 45 mph and carrying six hundred gallons of fuel, an SW1 weighs in, with individual variations, at one hundred tons.



The Buckeye Scenic Railroad Station was built in the 1870's. The structure is of wooden design with hand-hewn joints and beams fastened with wood pegs, and is typical for that era. The locomotive, No. 8599, is the last of a series of 200 locomotives known as an SW-1 and was built by the Electro Motive Division of General Motors in 1948. The Buckeye Scenic Railroad operating equipment consists of 4 former Canadian National Railway coaches built in 1936 and one former B&O coach built circa 1910. Other rolling stock on display are 3 cabooses, a Chessie system; Pierre Marquette style built around 1940, a Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) built around 1950 and a Norfolk & Western (N&W) built around 1950.

The Buckeye Central Scenic Railroad's regular operations for 2001 are from Memorial Day weekend through October 28 every Saturday and Sunday at 1 PM and 3 PM. The ride is ten miles round trip.

### **Dawes Arboretum**

An arboretum is a place where trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants are cultivated for scientific and educational purposes. Licking Township is fortunate to have a large arboretum called the Dawes Arboretum. The Arboretum is "dedicated to increasing the love and knowledge of trees and shrubs," and is open dawn to dusk every day except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day (no admission charge). The arboretum is located 35 miles east of Columbus on Ohio Route 13, three miles north of I-70 (Exit 132) or five miles south of Newark. Founded in 1929 by Beman and Bertie Dawes, the Dawes Arboretum includes 1,149 acres of plant collections and natural areas that offer unique educational experiences in any season.

**FIGURE 36: DAWES ARBORETUM**  
*Crab Apples in Bloom -- Mid-Late April*





**History:** The Dawes Arboretum officially began on June 1, 1929 when Beman Gates Dawes (1870-1953) and his wife, Bertie Burr Dawes (1872-1958), created a private foundation and set aside land for the benefit of the public. According to the Deed of Trust, the purpose of The Arboretum is:

*"to give pleasure to the public and education to the youth; and to increase the general knowledge and love of trees and shrubs, and bring about an increase and improvement in their growth and culture."*

The Dawes family lived on this property beginning about 1917. The deed was transferred to the Dawes' name in 1918. The original land tract contained 140 acres and was purchased from Rebecca Brumback. Beman and Bertie continued to purchase adjoining pieces of land until, by 1929, they had acquired 293 acres.

The property that Rebecca Brumback sold to Beman and Bertie Dawes in 1917/1918 has a rich history. All of that original land, and a great deal of additional land that eventually became part of The Dawes Arboretum, was once owned by John Brumback (1808-1899), Rebecca's father. The Brumback family arrived in Licking County in 1819 from Virginia. John Brumback married Rebecca Davis in 1828 and the new family set up housekeeping on land owned by Samuel Davis, Mr. Brumback's father-in-law. John Brumback bought the property from Mr. Davis in 1832. Over time, Mr. Brumback added to the land and improved the farming conditions. He designed and financed the construction the brick farmhouse between 1866 and 1867. Also of historical interest is the small cemetery that adjoins the property that Beman and Bertie Dawes purchased in 1917/1918. It contains the graves of some of the earliest pioneers who settled in this area. The cemetery is named the Beard-Green Cemetery, after two Revolutionary War soldiers buried there, John Beard (1753-1814) and Benjamin Green (1755-1833). The cemetery is still owned and operated by members of the Beard and Green families.

After acquiring the land that was to become the heart of The Dawes Arboretum, Beman and Bertie lost no time in improving it and renovating its buildings. At the residence, known today as the Daweswood House, modern conveniences were installed; a large attractive porch replaced the original; and a beautiful multi-windowed bedroom was added for Bertie on the first floor. Bertie Dawes planted gardens around the house that accentuated the country charm of Daweswood. Other important projects included building a home near the old log blacksmith shop for the grounds superintendent; erecting a log cabin in the deep woods (converted into a sugarhouse in 1994); and turning the former one-room Brumback School into a private residence. The most important project was to transform their country farm into a beautiful arboretum. Beman transplanted sugar maple trees in 1917 to provide future sap for his popular maple syrup. Many acres of pasture were planted into forest test plots with the advice of Ohio's best tree experts.

Beman developed collections of hundreds of species of trees and shrubs from all over the world, many of which had never been tried in Ohio's climate. A world-famous arborvitae hedge spelling DAWES (planted in the early 1930s) ARBORETUM (planted in 1942) was created at the south edge of the property. By 1929, The Arboretum had 500 varieties of trees

and shrubs. As of the year 2000, the Dawes Arboretum had more than 2,200 types of trees, shrubs and woody vines, and 1,149 acres of land. Part of the Arboretum's public acclaim is due to a unique tradition of tree dedications that began even before the Dawes Arboretum existed. Trees were planted and dedicated by some of the 20th century's most notable figures. The first tree dedications include Governor James Cox and General Charles G. Dawes. These and six others took place before the official opening of The Arboretum. After its founding, the Arboretum continued the tradition up to the present and has plans for future dedications. By the time Bertie Dawes died in 1958, there were a total of sixty-three tree dedications at the Dawes Arboretum. By the year 2000, there have been ninety-seven tree dedications. Explorers Richard E. Byrd, and Lincoln Ellsworth visited the Arboretum and dedicated trees. So did such popular sports figures as football star Red Grange, boxer Gene Tunney, golfer Bobby Jones and track star Jesse Owens. Many of our country's military leaders, including Fleet Admiral William Halsey, Fleet Admiral Ernest King, Newark Ohio's Major General John L. Clem, and General John Pershing, also dedicated trees. Others include ambassadors, senators, governors, war heroes, explorers, inventors, and industrialists.

Beman Gates Dawes, founder of the Dawes Arboretum, was born in Marietta, Ohio, on January 14, 1870. Early in his life, Beman became interested in engineering and surveying. At the age of 18, Beman engineered the construction of a railroad tunnel near Marietta for the M. C. & C. Railroad. Between 1889 and 1890, he helped with his ailing father's railroad lumber business. In 1890, he was in Mexico as a construction engineer for a railroad company.

In 1891, Beman moved back to Marietta, where he continued his engineering career and became involved in the real estate business. Beman Dawes then moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where his brother, Charles Gates, was a prosperous attorney. Beman bought part interest in the Lincoln Coal Company. On January 30, 1893, he took over the ownership of the entire company. While in Lincoln, Beman met Bertie O. Burr and fell in love. Bertie Burr was a daughter of Mary and Carlos Calvin Burr. Her father was a prominent attorney who served as the mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska between 1885 and 1887. On July 23, 1891, prior to meeting Beman, Miss Burr gained fame by saving two women from drowning. In honor of her heroic act, she was awarded the Gold Lifesaving Medal on June 14, 1892. Bertie was a self-taught naturalist with many interests and talents, including gardening, fishing, collecting butterflies and seashells, and photography. Beman and Bertie were married in Lincoln, Nebraska on October 3, 1894. About a year later, the newlyweds' first child was born. In 1896, Beman & Bertie Dawes moved to Newark, Ohio. While in Newark, Beman Dawes became President and Treasurer of the Newark Gas Light & Coke Company. About 1900, the Dawes family moved back to Marietta and purchased their first home. Between 1897 and 1906, Beman and Bertie brought four other children into the world. Over time, they bought four additional houses; one in Columbus, Ohio; one in Canada; one in Florida; and, of course, the home at Daweswood.

Mr. Dawes continued to expand his engineering career and, with the help of his brothers, he bought several utility companies. By January 19, 1897, Beman was President & Treasurer of The Newark Gas Light & Coke Company. By 1902, Beman and his brothers controlled eight companies and were considering purchasing twelve others and amalgamating them under their

control. In 1900, while living in Marietta, Beman founded the Ohio River Bridge and Ferry Company. On September 1, 1903 this company opened a bridge that it had constructed between Marietta, Ohio and Williamstown, West Virginia. Shortly after the bridge was completed, Beman was elected to Congress. A Republican, he represented the 15th Congressional district of Ohio for two terms (1905-1909). This district included the Marietta area. After his Congressional years, Beman returned to a more active management of his gas companies. Sometime between 1913 and 1915, he moved his family from Marietta to Columbus. In 1913, Mr. Dawes and partner Fletcher Heath invested in the Columbus Gas & Fuel Company. Beman was president and Heath was secretary-treasurer. In 1914, Dawes and Heath founded the Columbus Production Company. A few days later, this organization changed its name to the Ohio Cities Gas Company. The discovery of oil in 1914, at Cabin Creek, West Virginia and the additional purchase of a number of oil and gas companies and refineries guaranteed the success of the Ohio Cities Gas Company. In 1920, the Ohio Cities Gas Company changed its name to the Pure Oil Company. By 1924, when Beman resigned as President of The Pure Oil Company to become Chairman of the Board, assets of the company totaled 221 million dollars. Beman continued as chairman of Pure Oil until 1947. He remained a member of the board and executive committee until his death in 1953. Bertie Dawes died in 1958.

By setting up an endowment fund and a private foundation, Beman and Bertie Dawes insured the Arboretum a long life. In addition to Beman and Bertie, the original trustees included the five Dawes children; Beman Gates Jr., Carlos Burr, Ephraim Cutler, Henry and Dorothy Dawes Young. Other founding trustees were Edwin C. Wright and Edward L. Taylor, Jr. Beman Dawes served as Chairman of the Board.

In the Deed of Trust, Beman and Bertie chose both of their successors to the Board, "first, the president or chief executive officer of the leading educational institution of the State of Ohio, as determined by said Trustees, and second, the president or chief executive officer of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. The Board of Trustees chose The Ohio State University as the leading educational institution in the state. The presidents of OSU and The Ohio Historical Society serve as ex officio trustees, as does the director of The Arboretum.

At the first trustee meeting after Beman's death, Beman Gates Dawes, Jr. was elected Chairman of the Board. He was followed by two other sons of Beman and Bertie Dawes; Carlos Burr and Henry. Carlos Burr Dawes served as the Arboretum's only combination Chairman of the Board/Director of The Arboretum. Next came Dorothy Young Mann, daughter of Dorothy Dawes Young. The current Chairman of the Board is Mary Jane (Dawes) Bolon, daughter of Carlos Burr Dawes. Four of the current trustees are direct descendants of Beman and Bertie Dawes. Current trustees include Mary Jane (Dawes) Bolon, Dana (Dawes) Hibbard, Josephine H. Jacobsmeyer, Teresa A. Young, William T. McConnell, Robert N. Drake, Janet W. Halliday, Patrick R. Hart, Luther A. Waters, Jr., Lucy M. Porter, Donald R. Hendricks and Robert F. Hendricks.

The Dawes Arboretum employs a staff of 40. The director is Luke Messenger. In addition, nearly 300 dedicated volunteers assist the Arboretum in many areas. The Dawes Arboretum offers classes in Horticulture, Nature and History.

### **Golf Courses**

For those who enjoy golf, there are several golf courses located in and around Licking Township. The Harbor Hills Country Club, located at 225 Freeman Memorial Drive near Buckeye Lake, is a semi-private 9-hole course that was built in 1922. Harbor Hills has a driving range and is open from May through October. Fees are \$24 on weekdays and \$25 on weekends. Harbor Hills does not rent clubs, but does have rental cars available; metal-spiked shoes are not allowed.

Burning Tree Golf Course is a public golf course located at 4600 Ridgely Tract Road. The layout was designed in 1970 by Larry Packard, and features an 18-hole course. Burning Tree has a driving range, and is open from March through the first of December. Fees are \$12 on weekdays, and \$14 on weekends. The course rents clubs and golf carts, and metal spikes are allowed.

<b>FIGURE 37: GOLF COURSES IN LICKING TOWNSHIP</b>					
<i>Course</i>	<i>Tees</i>	<i>Par</i>	<i>Yards</i>	<i>Slope</i>	<i>Usga</i>
Harbor Hills Country Club	Championship	36	3206		
	Middle	36	3081	108	34.6
	Forward	37	2950	111	35.5
Burning Tree Golf Course	Championship	71	6328		
	Middle	71	5804		
	Forward	72	4813		

Other nearby golf courses include Rushcreek Golf Course in Thornville; Forest Hills Golf Course and the Licking Springs Trout Club in Newark; the Granville Golf Course and Raccoon Valley Golf Course in Granville; and the Longaberger Golf Club in Hanover Township (Nashport). Golf & Travel Magazine ranked the Longaberger Golf Club 23rd in its list of the top 40 daily fee courses in the country, and Golf Magazine included it among "The Top Ten You Can Play" in its March 2000 issue. The Longaberger Golf Club was designed by Arthur Hills, and is a par, 18-hole public golf course with five sets of tees for every skill level. It features a 25-acre practice facility with target greens, a short game area, and two practice putting greens.

Licking Township also has its own golf retailer, Maltby GolfWorks ([www.GolfWorks.com](http://www.GolfWorks.com)), located at 4820 Jacksontown Road. Started in 1976, the GolfWorks is a custom golf club manufacturer that offers many unique services to golfers, including custom golf fitting, rechroming irons, and box grooving irons. Ralph Maltby, the company founder and CEO, taught PGA seminars for over 20 years and controls the quality, design, and purpose of all GolfWorks products.

### ***Civic Organizations***

There are a wide variety of organizations to choose from for those community members who wish to participate in organized civic groups. Groups range from national organizations to local groups, from senior citizens to youths. The table below lists only a portion of those organizations; many area churches also have active civic organizations.

<b>FIGURE 38: LICKING TOWNSHIP AREA CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS</b>			
<b><i>Business and Professional Groups</i></b>			
<b>Business &amp; Professional Women</b> Kay Hartman: 345-6410	<b>International Training in Communication</b> 2520 Burg Street Granville, OH 43023	<b>Moundbuilders Toastmasters</b> Phil Zigos: 344-1987	<b>National Association of Retired Federal Employees</b> Clyde Kyle: 323-1865
<b>American Business Women's Association</b> Debra Kelley: 522-5222	<b>Soroptimist International of Newark</b> Vicki Miller: 366-4360	<b>Twentieth Century Club</b> 62 W. Locust Street Newark, OH 43055 349-9646	<b>TWIGS - Licking Memorial Hospital</b> 1320 W. Main Street Newark, OH 43055 Karen Freeman: 366-3214
<b><i>Druids</i></b>	<b><i>Eagles</i></b>	<b><i>Elks</i></b>	<b><i>Jaycees</i></b>
<b>United Order of Druids</b> 19 W. Harrison Street Newark, OH 43055 John Wolfe: 345-7235	<b>Licking County Aerie FOE #387</b> 52 Forry Avenue Newark, OH 43055 Jim Loughman: 349-8221 or 345-8591	<b>Elks Lodge</b> 73 N. Third Street Newark, OH 43055 Ed Charron: 345-7315	<b>Newark Jaycees</b> 8215 Marion Rd NE Newark, OH 43055 Laura Tucker: 745-2265

<i>Kiwanis</i>		<i>Law Enforcement</i>	<i>Lions Club</i>
<b>Moundbuilders Kiwanis Club</b> 196 S. Fifth Street Newark, OH 43055 Murrell Swartz: 344-4206	<b>Newark Kiwanis Club</b> PO Box 101 Newark, OH 43055 Lewis Hullinger: 344-5683	<b>Licking County Chapter FOP Lodge</b> 38 S. Third Street Newark, OH 43055 345-0416	<b>Newark Lions Club</b> Buckham House Sixth and W. Main Newark, OH 43055 Dave Forgraves: 345-0149
<i>Maennerchor</i>	<i>Masonic</i>	<i>Moose</i>	<i>Rotary</i>
<b>Newark Maennerchor</b> 195 W. Orchard St Newark, OH 43055 Herman Larson: 587- 0593 or 323-1163	<b>Newark Masonic Temple</b> 46 N. Fourth Street Newark, OH 43055 345-5275	<b>Moose Lodge</b> 235 W. National Drive Newark, OH 43055 323-0845	<b>Newark Rotary</b> PO Box 145 Newark, OH 43055 Bob McGaughy: 344-0331
<i>Sertoma</i>		<i>Teheran Grotto</i>	
<b>Utica Sertoma</b> 303 N. Central Utica, OH 43080 Bob Smith: 892-2953	<b>Moundbuilders Sertoma</b> PO Box 331 Newark, OH 43055 John Williams: 349-7825	<b>Newark Teheran Grotto</b> 124 Waterworks Road Newark, OH 43055 Gordon Hetrich: 366-2691	
<i>Veteran Affiliated Groups</i>			
<b>American Gold Star Mothers</b> Naomi Ford: 323-1742	<b>Blue Star Mothers Group</b> 20 S. Second Street Newark, OH 43055 Dorothy McFarland: 366-4750	<b>DAR Hetuck Chapter</b> 196 Mound Street Newark, OH 43055 Mrs. James Elliot: 366-5224	<b>Disabled American Veterans</b> <i>Robert Cox Memorial, Chapter Unit 23</i> 61 Leonard Avenue Newark, OH 43055 323-4163
<b>Licking County Veterans Service Commission</b> 22 S. Second Street Newark, OH 43055 Gerald Minton: 349-6550	<b>Navy Mothers Group</b> 20 S. Second Street Newark, OH 43055 Cecilia Williams: 366-1954	<b>Newark American Legion Post #85</b> 58 E. Main Street Newark, OH 43055 Ray Postlethwaite: 345-2346	<b>Newark VFW Unit #1060</b> 469 Forry Avenue Newark, OH 43055 Paul Martindale: 345-0863
<b>Newark VFW Auxiliary #1060</b> 469 Forry Avenue Newark, OH 43055 JoAnne Booher: 345-0863	<b>Hanover American Legion Unit #764</b> 1989 W High St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 763-2454	<b>Hebron American Legion Unit #285</b> 108 N Water St Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-7361	<b>VFW Post President Auxiliary</b> 140 W. Church (YMCA) 275-77 E. Main Street Newark, OH 43055

**Vietnam Veterans of America — Chapter #55**

275-77 E. Main Street

PO Box 624

Newark, OH 43055

***Churches***

FIGURE 39: LICKING TOWNSHIP CHURCHES	
CHURCHES WITHIN LICKING TOWNSHIP	
<b>Abundant Life Apostolic Church</b> 739 Jacksontown Road Heath, OH 43056 (740) 323-3100	<b>Calvary Christian Union Church</b> 11824 Jacksontown Road Thornville, OH 43076 (740) 246-4466
<b>Jacksontown United Methodist</b> 9350 Jacksontown Road SE Jacksontown, OH 43030 (740) 323-4429	<b>Liberty Baptist Church</b> 6445 Jacksontown Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 323-0386
<b>White Chapel-United Methodist Church</b> 7190 White Chapel Road Newark, OH 43055 (740) 323-1833	
CHURCHES IN ADJACENT AREAS	
<i>Apostolic</i>	
<b>Christian Apostolic Church</b> 22 N 23rd St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-4034	<b>Christian Apostolic Church</b> 7330 Lancaster Rd Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-7898
<i>Baptist</i>	
<b>Bible Baptist Church</b> 50 Price Rd Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-6012	<b>Licking Baptist Church</b> 7569 Canyon Rd SE Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-7874
<b>First Baptist Church Heath</b> 525 S 30th St Heath, OH 43056 (740) 522-5245	<b>Second Baptist Church</b> 19 W National Dr Newark, OH 43055 (740) 345-4258

<i><b>Catholic</b></i>	
<b>Our Lady Of Mt Carmel</b> 5133 Walnut Rd SE Buckeye Lake, OH 43008 (740) 928-3266	<b>St Leonard Catholic Church</b> 57 Dorsey Mill Rd E Newark, OH 43055 (740) 522-5270
<b>Pine Missionaries</b> 2734 Seminary Rd Newark, OH 43055 (740) 928-4246	<b>St Francis De Sales</b> 66 Granville St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 345-9874
<i><b>Church of Christ</b></i>	
<b>Heath Church of Christ</b> 1331 Hebron Rd Heath, OH 43056 (740) 522-8402	<b>Southgate Church Of Christ</b> 1075 S 30th St Heath, OH 43056 (740) 522-1717
<b>Church Of Christ In Christian Union</b> 149 S 32nd St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-6022	<b>Church Of Christ</b> 987 W Main St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-7954
<i><b>Lutheran</b></i>	
<b>Grace Lutheran Church</b> 65 E Columbus St Thornville, OH 43076 (740) 246-6576	<b>St Johns Lutheran Church</b> 6004 Linnville Rd Newark, OH 43055 (740) 323-0141
<b>Christ Evangelical Lutheran</b> 732 Hebron Rd Newark, OH 43055 (740) 522-4535	<b>Holy Trinity Lutheran Church</b> 592 W Main St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-4135
<i><b>Methodist</b></i>	
<b>Thornville United Methodist</b> 30 E Columbus St Thornville, OH 43076 (740) 246-5438	<b>Hebron United Methodist</b> Church 502 E Main St Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-2471
<b>Heath United Methodist Church</b> 1149 Hebron Rd Heath, OH 43056 (740) 522-5155	<b>Pleasant Chapel Methodist</b> 3827 Pleasant Chapel Rd Newark, OH 43055 (740) 763-2582



<i>Nazarene</i>	
<b>Hebron Church Of The Nazarene</b> 115 Canal Rd Hebron, OH 43025 (740) 928-2371	<b>First Church Of The Nazarene</b> 200 S Williams St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-2651
<i>Non-Denominational</i>	
<b>Family Of Faith Community Church</b> 975 Mount Vernon Rd Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-7931	<b>Union Station Community Church</b> 1157 Union Station Rd Granville, OH 43023 (740) 587-3581
<i>Presbyterian</i>	
<b>Trinity Evangelical Fellowship</b> 209 S 21st St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 344-4943	<b>Second Presbyterian Church</b> 42 E Church St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 349-8691
<b>First Presbyterian Church</b> 65 N 3rd St Newark, OH 43055 (740) 345-1735	<b>Woodside Presbyterian Church</b> 295 Woods Ave Newark, OH 43055 (740) 345-3742
<i>Jehovah's Witnesses</i>	<i>Wesleyan</i>
<b>Jehovah's Witnesses</b> 35 Gainor Ave Newark, OH 43055 (740) 522-3268	<b>Community Wesleyan Church</b> 161 Myrtle Ave Newark, OH 43055 (740) 366-4220

## Other Services

Licking Township residents were asked if they felt that certain services not now provided were needed. Over 15% of the township residents answering the survey felt that toll-free phone service to outlying Licking County was needed; 12.76% thought toll-free service to Columbus was needed. The only other service that at least 10% of the survey respondents thought was needed was a Recycling Program.

**FIGURE 40: LOCAL VS. TOLL CALLS**

Call From:		Call To:	Alexandria	Columbus	Croton (Hartford)	Frazeytsburg	Glenford	Granville	Gratiot	Hanover/Marne	Heath	Hebron/Buckeye Lake	Johnstown	Millersport	Newark	St. Louisville	Thornville	Utica/Homer	Zanesville
Alexandria	924		L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	ELCS	T	L	T	ELCS	T	T	T	T
Croton (Hartford)	893		T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T
Frazeytsburg	828		T	T	T	L	T	T	T	ELCS	ELCS	T	T	T	ELCS	T	T	T	L
Granville	321, 587		CCCP	MCP	T	T	T	L	L	L	L	CCCP	CCCP	T	L	L	T	T	T
Gratiot	787		T	T	T	T	T	L	L	L	L	T	T	T	L	L	T	T	L
Hanover & Marne	763		T	T	T	ELCS	T	L	L	L	L	T	T	T	L	L	T	T	T
Heath	322, 323, 328, 344, 345, 349, 522, 670, 788		T	T	T	ELCS	ELCS	L	L	L	L	L	T	T	L	L	T	T	T
Hebron & Buckeye Lake	928, 929		T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	L	T	L	L	T	L	T	T
Johnstown	817, 967, 966		L	L+	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T
Millersport	467		T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	L	T	T	L	T	T
Newark	210, 322, 328, 344, 345, 348, 349, 364, 366, 404, 405, 522, 670, 788, 814, 973		T	T	T	ELCS	ELCS	L	L	L	L	L	T	T	L	L	T	T	T
Pataskala & Kirkersville	739, 927, 964, 963		T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
St. Louisville	745		T	T	T	T	T	L	L	L	L	T	T	T	L	L	T	ELCS	T
Thornville	246, 714, 831		T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	L+	L	T	L	L+	T	L	T	T
Utica & Homer	892		T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	ELCS	T	T	L	T

**KEY:**  
 L = Local  
 L+ = Local Calling Plus (a local measured toll rate call)  
 T = Toll  
 ELCS = Extended Local Calling Service  
 MCP = Metropolitan Calling Plan  
 CCCP = Contiguous Community Calling Plan

Services that few survey respondents felt were needed included a Library, a Community Center, and a police department at the township level.

## LICKING TOWNSHIP FACTS-AT-A-GLANCE

<b>Licking Township Population:</b>	3870 (Preliminary 2000 Census Data)
<b>Licking County Population:</b>	145,491 (Preliminary 2000 Census Data) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 58,596 live in unincorporated Licking County</li> <li>▪ 86895 live in incorporated areas</li> </ul>
<b>Median Home Value:</b>	\$41,708 (1998)
<b>School System:</b>	Majority Lakewood; some Heath, Northern
<b>Hospitals:</b>	Licking Memorial Health Systems, Newark
<b>Utility Companies:</b>	

FIGURE 41: LICKING COUNTY UTILITIES			
<b>Electric</b>	American Electric Power	24-Hour Service and to Report an Outage	(800) 672-2231
	Energy Cooperative Licking Rural Electrification, Inc	11339 Mt. Vernon Road NE PO Box 455 Newark, OH 43055	(800) 255-6815
<b>Gas</b>	Columbia Gas of Ohio	Columbus Customer Service Center	(800) 344-4077
	Energy Cooperative National Gas & Oil	1500 Granville Road PO Box 4970 Newark, OH 43055	(740) 344-4087 (800) 255-6815
<b>Telephone</b>	Alltel	66 N Fourth Street PO Box 3005 Newark, OH 43055	(740) 349-8551
	GTE		(800) 483-4600
	Ameritech	Home Customers Business Customers	(800) 660-1000 (800) 660-3000
	Sprint	Residence Customers Business Customers	(800) 407-5411 (800) 407-5411
<b>Water</b>	Heath Water Department	1287 Hebron Road Heath, OH 43056	(740) 522-1420
	Licking County Water Department	65 East Main Street Newark, OH 43055	(740) 349-6540
	Newark Water Department	40 West Main Street Newark, OH 43055	(740) 349-6730

**Transportation:**

Good transportation facilities in all directions give the Newark area many advantages. Main lines of the CXS and Ohio Central railroads and branch lines fan out east-west and north-south. State highways 13, 16, 161, and 79 provide modern connections to the Nation's Interstate system. Over 30 motor freight carriers serve the area. The Licking County Airport's 4,766-foot runway handles business jets; services of seven major airlines are available at nearby Port Columbus. Area taxi service is available, as is bus service from Newark to downtown Columbus.

**Colleges and Universities:**

Denison University (Granville)  
Ohio State University (Newark branch)  
Central Ohio Technical College (Newark)

**Licenses:***Driver's License:*

Driver Exam Station  
873 East Main Street  
Newark, OH 43055  
(740) 345-1335

New residents must show out-of-state driver's license and Social Security Card.

*Auto License:*

875 East Main Street  
Newark, OH 43055  
(740) 345-0066

**Climate:**

The climate is moderate, with little snowfall accumulating during the winter months.  
Mean Temperature: 51.4° F

**FIGURE 42: RECORDS AND AVERAGES, NEWARK**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Avg. High</b>	<b>Avg. Low</b>	<b>Avg. Precip.</b>
<b>January</b>	35.9° F	20.3° F	2.66 in
<b>February</b>	39.7° F	22.9° F	2.17 in
<b>March</b>	50.1° F	30.8° F	3.10 in
<b>April</b>	62.4° F	40.5° F	3.37 in
<b>May</b>	72.9° F	50.5° F	3.62 in
<b>June</b>	81.6° F	59.4° F	3.81 in
<b>July</b>	85.0° F	63.8° F	4.03 in
<b>August</b>	83.5° F	61.9° F	3.27 in
<b>September</b>	76.9° F	54.7° F	2.59 in
<b>October</b>	65.3° F	43.3° F	2.03 in
<b>November</b>	51.3° F	34.0° F	2.77 in
<b>December</b>	40.0° F	25.4° F	2.57 in

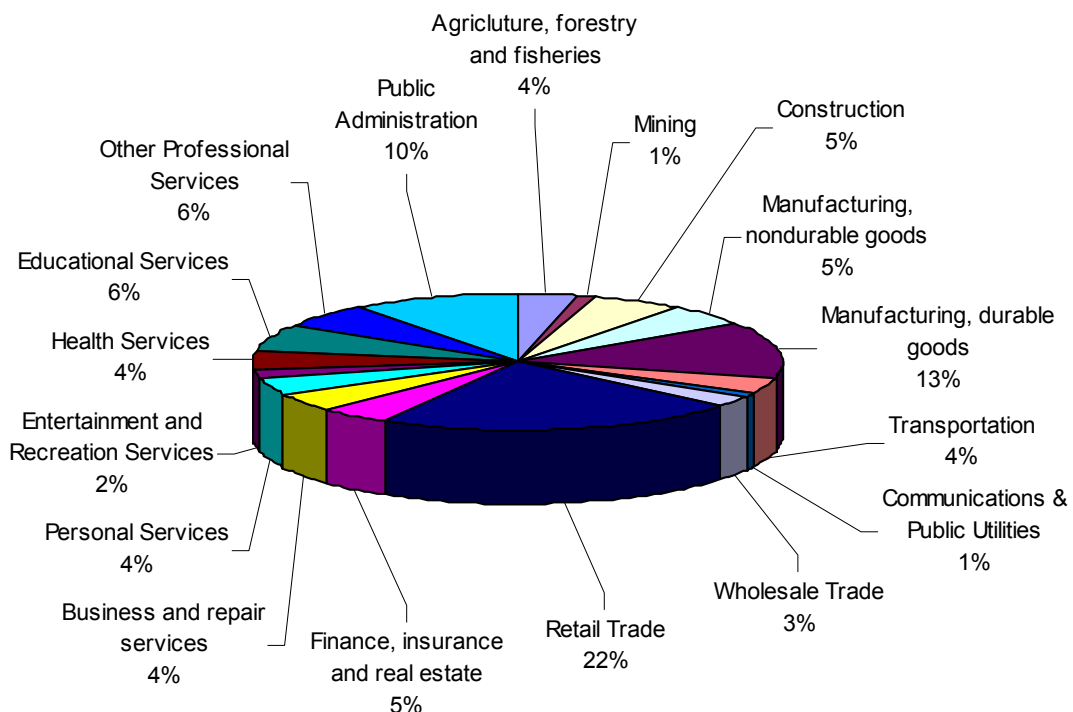
# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## *Economy and Employment*

Historically, agriculture has been the main industry in Licking Township. However, according to the community survey done in 2000, only about 2% of Licking Township residents are farmers. Census data reiterates the fact that fewer residents are farming. According to 1990 census data, only 3.65% of Licking Township industry was in agriculture, forestry or fishing; only 4% of township residents were farmers. Over the past 40 years, encroachment by individual residences and subdivisions has drastically reduced the amount of farmland available for cropping; the economy has forced farmers to allow a great deal of farmland to go idle. The loss of farmland is continuing to accelerate.

The largest industry in Licking Township, with over 22% of the total industry, is retail trade. Manufacturing and public administration are each around 10% of the industry in the township.

**FIGURE 43: LICKING TOWNSHIP INDUSTRY**



There are several commercial establishments and home occupation businesses in Licking Township, with several concentrated in and around Jacksontown. Figure 44 lists some of these businesses.

**FIGURE 44: BUSINESSES LOCATED IN LICKING TOWNSHIP**

<i><b>Business</b></i>	<i><b>Address</b></i>	<i><b>City</b></i>	<i><b>Phone</b></i>
Alternative Auto & Truck Electric	11320 Jacksontown Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 246-5215
Avondale Marina	52 Brookdale Rd SE	Hebron, OH	(740) 929-2604
Bailey Veterinary Service	5448 Jacksontown Rd	Newark, OH	(740) 323-2284
BP Oil Company	101 Edgewater Beach Blvd	Thornville, OH	(740) 323-0553
Bruce's Cars, Inc.	828 Lake Shore Blvd	Thornville, OH	(740) 246-6610
Buckeye Lake Music Center and Camp Ground	Jacksontown Rd SE	Thornville, OH	
Bud's Produce	6877 National Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-2837
C & T Sharpening	Jacksontown Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	
Captain Woody's Grill and Pub	10055 Avondale Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 928-2400
Carman & Co Carpet Specialists	National Rd		(740) 929-1797
Clark's Dining Room	6811 National Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-3874
Dog Cabin Dog Grooming	6826 National Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 323-1315
Friend Heat and Air	730 Jacksontown Rd	Heath, OH	(740) 323-1100
Golfworks, Inc	4820 Jacksontown Rd	Newark, OH	(800) 848-8358
Howard's TV Sales and Service	11440 Jacksontown Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 246-5655
Interstate Restaurant and Pub	10677 Jacksontown Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 323-2306
Jacktown Pub	6820 National Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-4812
Jim Carter's Submarina	11272 Avondale Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 928-8234
Lakewood Party Room	National Rd		(740) 928-8466
Longview Tree Farm	National Rd		(740) 323-2014
Michael's Pizzeria	6771 National Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-2080
Nantucket Cottage	6814 National Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 246-2276
National Trail Country	6852 National Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-1575
ODOT District 5	9600 Jacksontown Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-4400
Papa Boo's Key West Cookery	11356 Avondale Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 928-2667
Phil Linn Landscaping	9180 Jacksontown Rd SE	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-0844
Phoenix Rose Fasteners	4728 Jacksontown Rd	Jacksontown, OH	(740) 323-1474
Pitzer-Cooper House Bed & Breakfast	6019 White Chapel Rd SE	Newark, OH	(740) 323-2680 (800) 833-9536
Quality Residential Alternatives	6674 National Rd		
Surge Hartman Dairy Supply	National Rd		
Thornville Shell Food Mart	10583 Jacksontown Rd	Thornville, OH	(740) 323-1744
WFSJ TV Channel 51	10077 Jacksontown Rd SE	Newark, OH	(740) 323-0771

## **PART II**



## **PUBLIC INPUT**

Public input for the Licking Township Comprehensive Plan was gathered by three different methods: a community survey sent in March 2000, a nominal group technique (NGT) held in September 2000, and public meetings held throughout the process. These three methods of gaining public comment produced a rich source of information that provided the foundation for the Licking Township Comprehensive Plan.

### ***Community Survey***

The Licking Township Community Survey was conducted in the spring of 2000. One thousand, six-hundred sixty-two (1662) surveys were mailed out; the mailing list was compiled from a list of the township's registered voters. Five-hundred forty (540) surveys, or 32.49%, were returned.

The survey was conducted in an effort to gain a more complete picture of the community and to gather information about the citizen's opinions, needs, and concerns in regard to improving their quality of life over the next twenty years. Highlights of the survey are listed below.

- The majority of the people in Licking Township have lived in the township for at least ten years, with almost 30% living in the township for over 30 years.
- Over half of the survey respondents were over the age of 45, with 20% being over 65.
- 30% of the survey respondents are retired, 20% work in Newark, and only about 4% farm in Licking Township.
- 23% of the survey respondents report that they enjoy living in Licking Township because of the rural atmosphere; 95% support maintaining a rural atmosphere.
- Almost 50% of residents feel the housing supply is adequate, but 40% feel more single-family housing is needed.
- The majority of respondents do not want to see any commercial development in Licking Township; 26% might be interested in recreational development.
- Sixty-seven percent of the survey respondents think that zoning should be stricter.
- Eight-five percent of respondents would like to control housing development with respect to the student capacity of the new school.
- Almost 90% of the township residents would like to see a monthly township report.

For the complete text of the survey and a list of the results, please see Appendix I.

### **Conclusions from Survey:**

Licking Township has a stable population base. The majority of the residents own their land, are middle aged, and have lived in Licking Township for many years. A stable population base would indicate a solid financial base for the township, less crime, and a stronger sense of community for the residents. Many residents do not want much change in Licking Township. These people agree that the housing supply is adequate and that little commercial and

industrial development is needed. Residents are split on water and sewer service issues -- about 40% would not support central water and sewer service, but 35% would.

### ***Nominal Group Technique***

A Nominal Group Technique (NGT) meeting was held in September 2000. Nominal Group Technique (NGT) is a method of structuring small group meetings. It allows individual judgments to be effectively pooled in situations where uncertainty or disagreement may exist about the nature of problems and/or solutions. NGT's are also called "visioning" sessions, because the end result can be the participant's ideal "vision" of the future.

The purpose of the NGT was twofold. First, the NGT was held to get feedback from residents about the township's growth over the next twenty years. Secondly, the NGT was held to double-check the comprehensiveness of the survey, and to ensure all major issues were acknowledged. Input of this type, directly from the residents, is vital in developing the **Goals and Objectives** section of this plan and ensuring that the concerns of the community are addressed to the greatest extent possible.

There were four steps to the NGT process:

#### **Step One: Silent Generation of Ideas in Writing**

- Group members worked individually on brief phrases or statements of their concerns.

#### **Step Two: Round-Robin Recording of Ideas**

- A facilitator goes around the table and gets one idea from each participant, then writes the ideas on a flip chart. Keep requesting ideas until all of the participant's items have been recorded. Number each item.

#### **Step Three: Serial Discussion of the List**

- The purpose of this step is clarification. Read the first item on the list aloud and invite comments. Then continue through the list discussing each item until the entire list has been covered. Arguments are unnecessary because each member will have a chance to vote independently in step 4. Consolidate ideas that are similar enough to constitute a single item.

#### **Step Four: Voting**

- The facilitator should review the complete list requesting each person to select, and note for reference, the five items that are most important to him or her. Each participant is then given five colored sticker dots, and instructed to place each dot on the item(s) they feel is the most important.
- By counting the dots, the facilitator can determine which issues are of the most concern to the participants.

Figure 45 lists the results of the NGT, a "vision" of Licking Township in 2020.

<b>FIGURE 45: LICKING TOWNSHIP 2020 VISION</b>	
<i><b>Issue, Thought or Concern</b></i>	<i><b>Number of Votes</b></i>
Enforced zoning code that is routinely updated.	17
Development of a new zoning code.	15
Comprehensive Plan completed and used to guide development; updated every five years.	13
Set planning goals with input from appropriate people.	12
Focus group planning.	11
Regional water and sewer district.	10
State level changes to annexation, including school boundaries and tax distribution.	7
Full-time township administrator and/or zoning inspector.	7
Incorporated township.	5
More choice of utilities with local control.	5
Township website.	5
Alternate funding to create incentives for high-tech industry (no tax abatements).	3
Planning by educated and informed people, citizens, government, etc.	3
Dawes Arboretum working with surrounding landowners.	2
Increased cooperation between township and other agencies. Identify prime farmland throughout the township.	2
Established local control.	1
Limited Home Rule.	0
Township unity, watch out for each other.	0
Strategic Planning.	0
Educate public about growth issues and township development.	0

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### *What is a Goal?*

The following are proposed goals and objectives for Licking Township. This compilation comes from goals and objectives offered and discussed at the December 11, 2000 meeting of the land use planning committee.

A **GOAL** is a general statement concerning a desirable future state. “Aspiration” is another term that can be used to describe such a statement. Basically, the goal statement is going to be something that would be the ideal. Goals should not be impossible dreams, nor should they be things that may just happen on their own. Goals are realized through objectives.

An **OBJECTIVE** describes how the goal might be achieved. These will be realistic, practical, specific steps that can be taken towards the realization of the goal. There will be numerous objectives for every goal.

### **Land Use**

**GOAL: Promote the orderly development and preservation of land uses.**

Objectives:

- Minimize conflict between industrial, commercial, residential, and agricultural land uses.
- Encourage and protect agriculture and working farms as an essential part of the township’s rural character. Identify prime farmland and make its preservation a priority.
- Recognize that the residents want to preserve the rural character of the township.
- Governmental officials and residents should be constantly considering the use of agricultural district laws, the Ohio Agricultural Easement Program, purchase and/or transfer of development rights, differential assessment laws, zoning and any other avenue that will maintain the rural character of the township.
- Identify and preserve land uses such as wetlands, floodplains, and land with steep slopes. Encourage uses such as public parks and open space in these areas.
- Identify and maintain an inventory of natural/architectural landmarks that exist in the township and work to preserve them. This inventory will be an attachment to the filed Licking Township Comprehensive Plan.

- Periodically review annexation policies and procedures, and update as necessary. Work with surrounding municipalities and townships with regards to future annexation plans.
- Utilize Overlay Districts in planning for land use in the township. Overlay Districts are zoning districts in which additional regulatory standards are superimposed on existing zoning. These districts provide a method of placing special restrictions in addition to those required by basic zoning ordinances.
- Restrict land use that would not be respectful of water recharge rates and would have any negative affect on water table quality.
- Review comprehensive plans with adjacent townships for compatibility.
- Review and update the zoning regulations and the Licking Township Comprehensive Plan at least every five (5) years, or more often if needed.
- Continue working with the Licking County Planning Commission by actively participating in the site review process of developments in the township.

## **Residential Development**

### **GOAL: Balance rural and residential development.**

#### Objectives:

- Plan for a variety of housing types to satisfy the diverse needs of current and future residents.
- Residential lot sizes should be a minimum of two (2) acres of useable land, exclusive of any road right-of-way, floodplain, or easement of access.
- Promote the use of cluster-planned communities. In cluster-planned communities, the overall density is the same as conventional subdivisions of the same property in the same zoning district. However, the size of individual lots may be reduced to allow for the preservation of open space for agricultural purposes, recreation, and environmentally sensitive features.
- Ensure that high-density residential developments are near high-capacity transportation corridors, such as SR 13 or US 40.
- Work with developers and new homebuilders to make sure that residential growth conforms to township zoning.

- Restrict noise, glare, pollution, etc., in commercial areas for the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the township.

## **Commercial and Industrial Development**

**GOAL: Attract commercial and industrial business that is conducive to township areas.**

Objectives:

- Consider commercial development proposals that are compatible with the rural atmosphere of the area.
- Direct future business development to compact, strategically designated, unified locations to avoid the appearance of urban sprawl. Require screening and/or buffers between areas of conflicting use. Encourage perennial plantings as screens to aid in reducing runoff.
- Allow for some types of home occupations with certain restrictions, such as limited advertising (i.e. sign restrictions), restricted business hours, and periodic review of permits.
- Designate areas for commercial development that would be the least harmful to, or that would create the least impact on the natural environment.
- Put commercial developments only off of high capacity transportation corridors (such as US 40 or SR 13), as defined on the Future Land Use Map.
- Restrict noise, glare, pollution, etc., in commercial areas for the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the township.
- Require development of adequate water and sewer services to service the site.
- Concentrate on using existing commercial areas, rather than creating new areas.

## **Transportation**

**GOAL: Provide safe, modern, and efficient roadways that can accommodate the continually growing transportation needs of our township.**

Objectives:

- Properly maintain all roads.

- Control floodwaters from streams on township roads.
- Establish a Transportation Corridor Overlay District to ensure that existing and anticipated traffic improvements will be developed in a safe and orderly manner. A Transportation Corridor Overlay would be a zoning district that extended along designated corridors (such as US 40 and SR 13) and superimposed additional requirements upon the underlying base zoning district. The overlay district should establish minimum standards for access, circulation, loading areas, storage areas, parking areas and the location of utility lines.

## **Natural Resources**

**GOAL: Maintain natural areas of aesthetic or scenic significance, wildlife habitats, environmentally sensitive areas, and areas well suited for cropland and grazing.**

Objectives:

- Protect the groundwater resources of Licking Township.
- Coordinate green-space protection with residents, businesses, county and state authorities and other entities such as Dawes Arboretum.
- Encourage residents, businesses, county and state authorities, and other entities to retain and replant varied vegetation to provide wildlife habitats, protection from soil erosion, and maintenance of good ground water and air quality.
- Preserve environmentally sensitive areas as conservation zones for passive recreation, through the public dedication of land, either by public purchase or by donation.
- Include regulations within the zoning resolution/ordinances to protect wetland and floodplains from negative impacts associated with development, fill, and drainage.

## **Community Services**

**GOAL: Provide the best quality and highest level of services possible to the residents of Licking Township**

Objective:

- Plan for and maintain services to ensure that all current and future developments have services provided in a safe and efficient manner.

- Promote recycling with township residents, businesses and entities.
- Foster a sense of community for the township by establishing a township report that contains information on planning, zoning, and activities, while serving as an additional mode of communication with government officials. Consider the use of a township website to help convey this information.
- Foster the beneficial aspects of natural community groups such as churches, service organizations and clubs that will provide for an increased sense of township community.

## **Parks and Recreation**

### **GOAL: Provide open space and parks to the Licking Township Community**

Objective:

- Allow for the creation of connected green spaces or “green ways” for preserving the rural character of the township and allowing recreational activities.
- Encourage extensions of the Licking County bike trail system through the township.
- Provide incentives for residents, businesses, county and state authorities and other entities to donate green space and unusable agricultural property.



# **PART III**

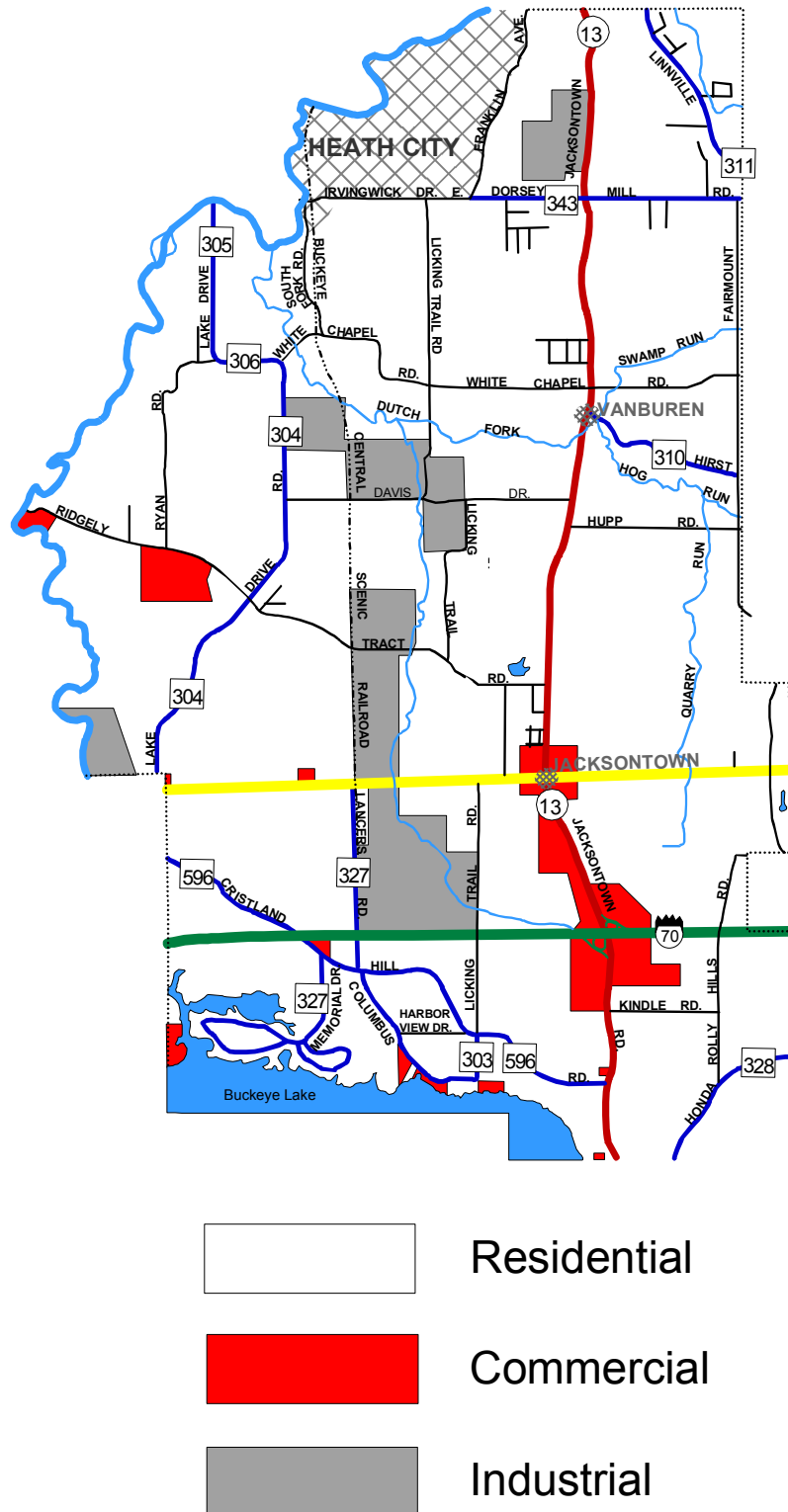
## **LAND USE**

The following pages contain the Existing Zoning Map and the Future Land Use Map. The future land use map is the most important factor in Licking Township's comprehensive plan. How the land is used, whether for homes, recreation, farming or business, can impact both the natural resources and adjoining landowners. Managing the public and private use of land can help to prevent misuse of the land, while maintaining the rural character of a community. The intent is not to control a person's right relative to their land, but to promote the general welfare of the public.

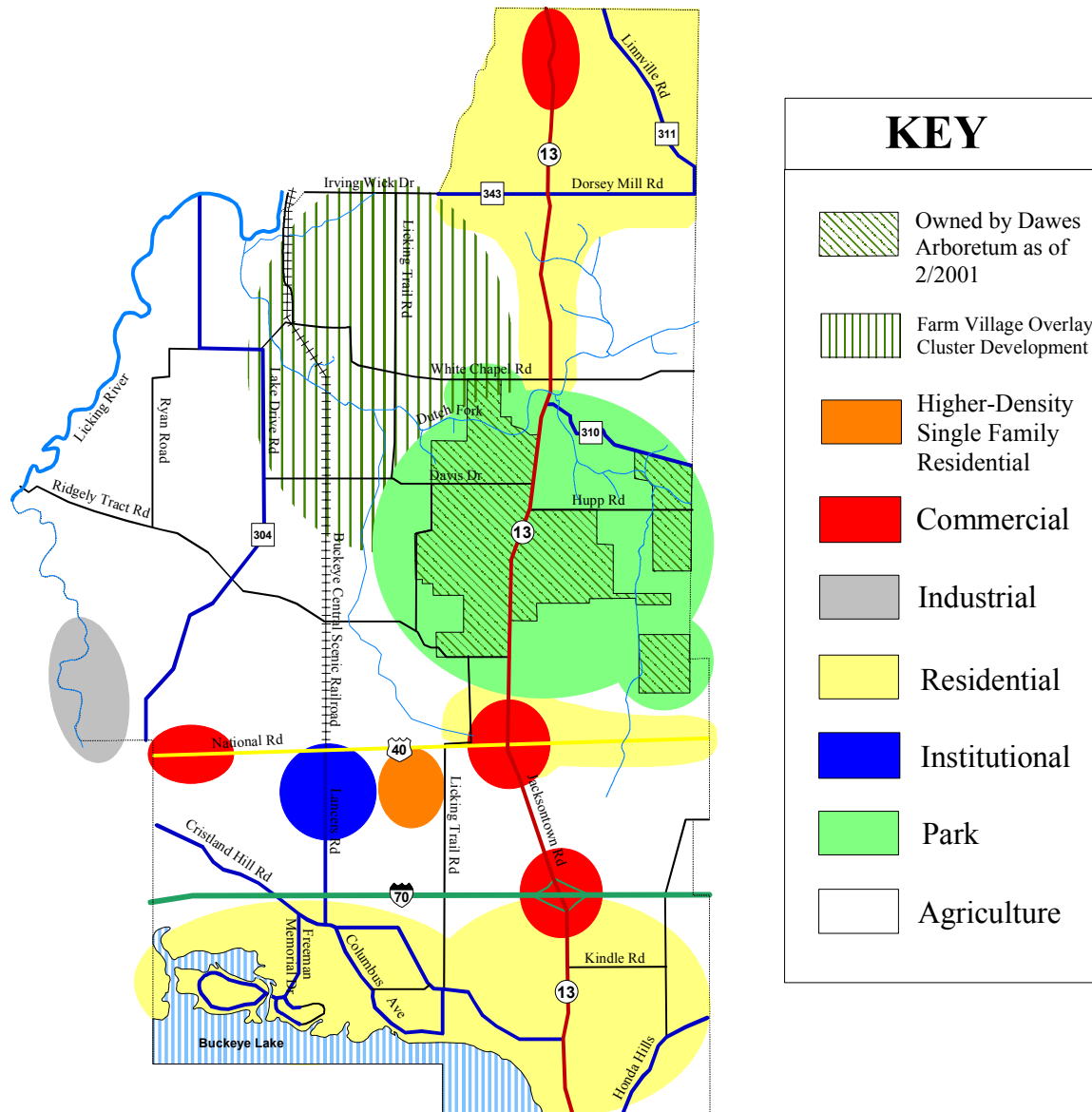
Managing land use has been a practice since before the advent of zoning. Local officials have the powers, including zoning, which provide them with the tools to manage land while protecting the health, safety, and general welfare of the public. Zoning is the primary means of implementing plans and affecting change in a community.

In a rural environment where central water and sewer are not available, the need to properly manage the use of land is critical. Sensitivity to natural constraints, such as poor drainage, will reduce the impact of development on adjoining landowners. The lack of water and sewer reduces the range of possible land uses. We are forced, then, to relate land use to the natural environment and, secondly, to the potential growth trends of neighboring municipalities.

**FIGURE 46: LICKING TOWNSHIP ZONING MAP**



**FIGURE 47: FUTURE LAND USE MAP**



## **FUTURE LAND USE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

The Licking Township Comprehensive Plan provides a series of development strategies for the community. These policies were developed based on current community conditions and residents' goals for the area. The plan is intended to provide general guidance to officials making land use decisions. The plan is the basis and justification for specific development controls, such as zoning. The Zoning Commission, the Board of Zoning Appeals, and the Board of Township Trustees can use the plan to assist them in making informed choices regarding proposed changes in land use. The following development strategies, along with the Future Land Use Map, give a general overview of the policies developed within this plan.

### ***Agriculture***

The purpose of the Agriculture District is to preserve and protect the decreasing supply of prime farmland, while allowing for single-family homes at a very low density. The very low density of residential use in these areas assumes that no township-wide centralized sewer or water facilities are available, and that private wells and septic systems would be required to service residences. Agricultural uses of land allowed in this district include small part-time, hobby, and/or specialized farms, as well as the more traditional crop and livestock farms.

### ***Residential***

Forty-eight percent of the township survey respondents thought the housing supply was adequate, while 40% felt that single-family housing developments are needed in Licking Township. Over 50% of respondents felt the price range of any new housing should remain under \$200,000.

#### **Rural Residential**

This District provides an area for rural small estate residential development and light agricultural uses, while conserving areas physically unsuitable for intensive development.

#### **High Density Residential**

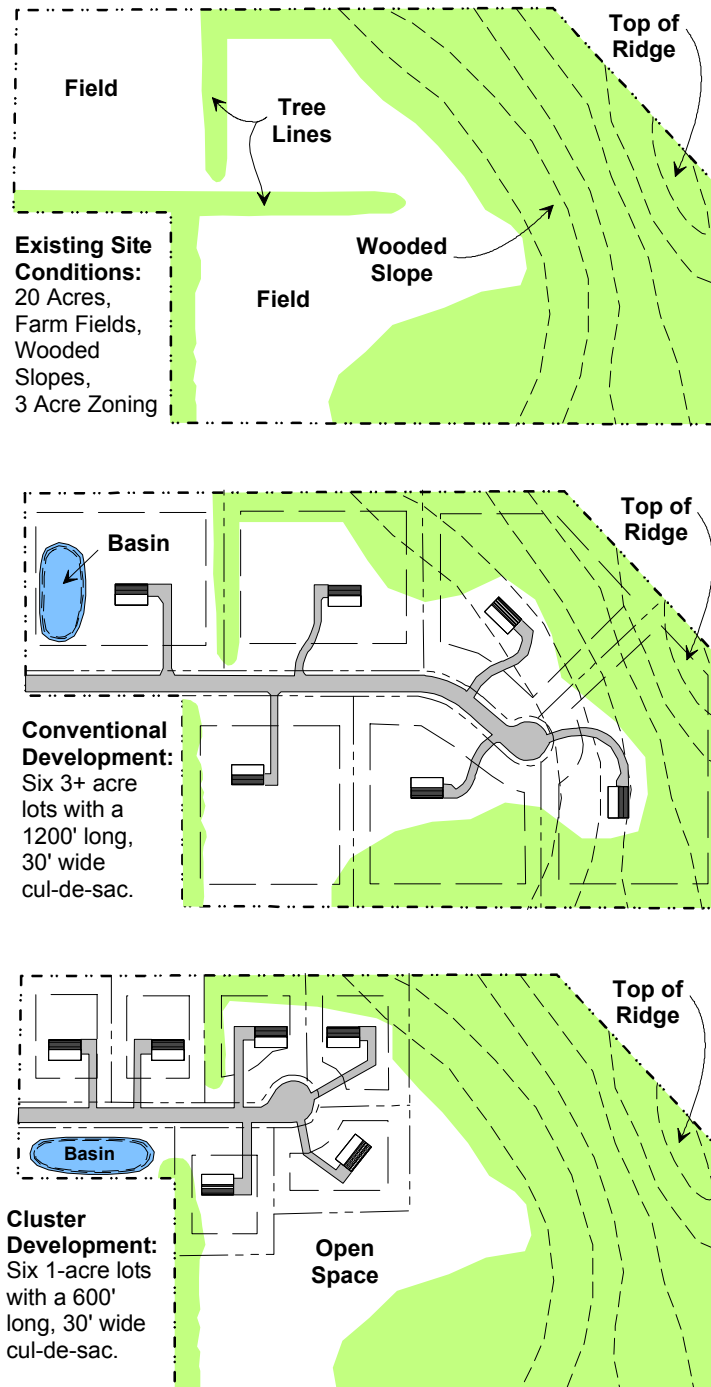
The Planning Committee would recommend the area bordered by US 40, Licking Trail Road, I-70, and Lancers Road for high-density single-family development, if deemed necessary for the future population of the township. At the time of the township survey, only 4% of respondents felt multi-family housing developments were needed.

## **Cluster Development**

For the area west of Dawes Arboretum and north of Ridgely Tract Road, the township would like to consider the possibility of Cluster Development (see Figure 48). Cluster development is a technique that allows a developer to develop lots smaller than those specified in the zoning ordinance, provided the land saved is reserved for permanent common uses, usually in the form of open space. The cluster site design allows more economical use of the site than a conventional subdivision would. For example, a conventional subdivision covers an entire site with building lots. This is generally wasteful, since some portion of any given parcel of land will usually be unsuitable for building (plus some percentage of the site must be dedicated as open space). Clustering, however, allows a developer the maximum effective density. Well-planned cluster communities concentrate dwelling units on the most buildable portion of a tract while preserving natural drainage systems, open space, and other natural features that help control storm water runoff and soil erosion. Rural atmosphere is preserved. Energy is saved by reduction in street lengths and utility installations, as well as street maintenance, electricity transmission, and in the provision of services.

Cluster development would satisfy the need for more housing, while the clustering of homes would protect open space and agricultural areas. At the time of publication of this plan, the County Health Department required 1.6 acres of land per lot for lots not on public water and sewer. Though based on valid concerns, this requirement works against the concept of cluster development by ensuring that 40% of the farmland in such rural developments be taken out of agricultural use. In order for Cluster Developments to work, the Health Department would have to agree to allow smaller building lots (say,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre lots) with wells and septic systems located in permanently protected conservation areas. Randall Arendt, author of *Rural by Design* and several other books on the subject of land conservation, advocates this approach. The Planning Committee would like to encourage future dialect between township officials and the health department to achieve this end.

**FIGURE 48: CONVENTIONAL AND CLUSTER SUBDIVISION SCENARIOS**



## ***Commercial***

Fifty-five percent of the survey respondents do not want any more commercial development in Licking Township at this time. If future commercial development is deemed necessary, it should be concentrated on US 40 and SR 13 between I-70 and Jacksontown.

### **Local Business**

Local business development should serve general convenience needs of the immediate surrounding area. Such development should be pedestrian in nature and should enhance a central business district. Parking should be provided in the back of building, with storefronts close to the street.

### **General Business**

General business uses are intended to serve a more regional market area. General commercial business is likely to serve residents of the area as well as persons who are visiting or passing through the area. A commercial development at any location should be of a comprehensive, compact, and unified nature. Strip commercial establishments should be prohibited. Access management principles (such as acceleration and deceleration lanes), landscaping and screening, and design standards should all be considered before any such development is permitted.



## ***Industrial***

While only 4% of survey respondents supported heavy manufacturing in Licking Township, 12% would like to see light manufacturing and warehousing. The residents have to balance the concern for a rural atmosphere with a need for infrastructure. A solution could be planned manufacturing districts.

The purpose of a planned manufacturing area is to encourage the development of manufacturing establishments that are clean, quiet, and free of elements which would create a nuisance or are hazardous (such as noise, vibration, smoke, gas, fumes or other obnoxious conditions). They should also have reasonable access to arterial thoroughfares and have adequate utilities. A township Technical Review Committee should be established to review all new construction projects.

An area for potential light manufacturing would be along the Licking River in western Licking Township, just north of US 40.

## ***Parks and Recreation***

In order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, an adequate amount of land should be developed for open space, parks, and recreation purposes. County regulations require all developers of major subdivisions within the planning jurisdiction to either dedicate land for open space, pay a fee-in-lieu of land dedication, or some combination of both.

The Licking Township Planning Committee would encourage park and recreational uses around the existing land of Dawes Arboretum (including expansion).

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I: COMMUNITY SURVEY

Number of Surveys Mailed: 1662

Number of Surveys Returned (*Total Responding*): 540 (32.49%)

The results of the Licking Township survey are as follows. In the charts, the row with the **bold font** indicates the group/selection with the largest percentage of respondents.

### 1. How many years have you lived in Licking County?

Number of Years	Number of Respondents	Percent
0 to 2	26	5.28%
3 to 5	60	12.20%
6 to 10	74	15.04%
11 to 20	97	19.72%
21 to 30	88	17.89%
<b>Over 31 years</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>29.88%</b>
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>492</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>
<i>Average years of residence: 22</i>		

### 2. Age groups of individual respondents:

Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percent
0 to 5	55	4.77%
6 to 12	82	7.11%
13 to 18	96	8.33%
19 to 25	55	4.77%
26 to 44	224	19.43%
<b>45 to 65</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>34.69%</b>
Over 65 years	241	20.90%
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>1153</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

### 3. Where do you live?

Place Lived	Number of Respondents	Percent
Section 1: North of White Chapel Road	113	23.49%
Section 2: Between White Chapel and I-70	181	37.63%
<b>Section 3: South of I-70</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>38.88%</b>
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>481</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

#### 4. Employment

A. Where do those living in your household work?

Place of Work	Number of Respondents	Percent
Licking Twp	91	9.90%
Newark	180	19.59%
Heath	78	8.49%
Muskingum Co.	8	0.87%
Elsewhere in Licking Co.	98	10.66%
Columbus/Franklin Co.	133	14.47%
<b>Retired</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>29.27%</b>
Unemployed	20	2.18%
Other	42	4.57%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

B. If you are employed in Licking Township, what type of job is it?

Type of Job	Number of Respondents	Percent
Agriculture	23	21.90%
Construction	10	9.52%
Home Occupation	14	13.33%
<b>Other</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55.24%</b>
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

#### 5. If you farm, how many acres do you farm in Licking Township?

Number of Acres	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>10 acres or less</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50.72%</b>
11-50 acres	18	26.09%
51-100 acres	6	8.70%
101-300 acres	3	4.35%
301-500 acres	3	4.35%
500+ acres	4	5.80%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

6. How many acres do you own in Licking Township?

Number of Acres	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Less than 2 acres</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>65.22%</b>
2-5 acres	53	11.52%
6-20 acres	66	14.35%
21-50 acres	17	3.70%
51-100 acres	13	2.83%
Over 100 acres	11	2.39%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

7. Major reasons you enjoy living in Licking Township:

Reason for Enjoyment	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Rural environment</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>23.01%</b>
Low crime rate	234	13.77%
Lack of congestion	255	15.01%
Low cost of living	76	4.47%
School system	110	6.47%
Clean environment	152	8.95%
Friendliness	152	8.95%
Low housing density	178	10.48%
Employment Opportunities	13	0.77%
Quiet area for retirement	138	8.12%
Access to Buckeye Lake	144	8.48%
Access to Highways	187	11.01%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

8. Minimum Lot Sizes

A. Minimum lot size for future development of a residence with well only?

Minimum Lot Size	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>2 acres</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>51.08%</b>
3 acres	59	12.77%
5 acres	84	18.18%
10+ acres	18	3.90%
Other	65	14.07%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

B. Minimum lot size for future development of a residence with both well and septic?

Minimum Lot Size	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>2 acres</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>43.74%</b>
3 acres	75	15.92%
5 acres	123	26.11%
10+ acres	21	4.46%
Other	46	9.77%
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>471</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

C. Minimum lot size for future development of a residence with public water and sewer?

Minimum Lot Size	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>2 acres</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>52.70%</b>
3 acres	39	8.78%
5 acres	44	9.91%
10+ acres	16	3.60%
Other	111	25.00%
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>444</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

D. Minimum lot size for future development of a residence without water and sewer?

Minimum Lot Size	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>2 acres</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>40.36%</b>
3 acres	54	12.24%
5 acres	114	25.85%
10+ acres	43	9.75%
Other	52	11.79%
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>441</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

9. Which types of housing developments are needed in Licking Township?

Housing Development Type	Number of Respondents	Percent
Single Family	217	40.11%
Two Family	19	3.51%
Multi (more than two) Family	22	4.07%
Rental Residential	24	4.44%
<b>None, the housing supply is adequate</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>47.87%</b>
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

10. In what price range would you like to see more housing in Licking Township?

Price Range	Number of Respondents	Percent
Less than 80,000	38	7.57%
\$80,001-130,000	131	26.10%
130,001-200,000	122	24.30%
Over \$200,000	33	6.57%
<b>None, the housing supply is adequate</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>35.46%</b>
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

11. Rural Atmosphere

A. Support maintaining a rural atmosphere:

Support Rural Atmosphere?	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>94.69%</b>
No	27	5.31%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

B. If yes, how?

Support Rural Atmosphere?	Number of Respondents	Percent
Township zoning to limit residential growth	283	32.83%
<b>Township zoning to limit commercial growth</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>36.54%</b>
Parks, wildlife reserves, and other open spaces	221	25.64%
Purchase development rights/Agri Easements	43	4.99%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**12. How effectively do the current township zoning regulations manage the following kinds of development?**

	<b>Well Managed</b>	<b>Adequate</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>No opinion</b>	<b>Total Responses</b>
Agricultural	70	157	47	165	439
%	15.95%	35.76%	10.71%	37.59%	100.00%
Residential	45	189	109	114	457
%	9.85%	41.36%	23.85%	24.95%	100.00%
Commercial	37	126	118	157	438
%	8.45%	28.77%	26.94%	35.84%	100.00%
Industrial	34	79	77	121	311
%	10.93%	25.40%	24.76%	38.91%	100.00%

**13. Importance of protecting certain features versus protecting private property rights:**

	<b>Preserve Features</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Preserve Rights</b>	<b>Total Responses</b>
Creeks	280	76	112	468
%	59.83%	16.24%	23.93%	100.00%
Wetlands	247	103	112	462
%	53.46%	22.29%	24.24%	100.00%
Steep Areas	236	111	113	460
%	51.30%	24.13%	24.57%	100.00%
Well quality	286	60	110	456
%	62.72%	13.16%	24.12%	100.00%
Rural Atmosphere & Farmland	269	61	135	465
%	57.85%	13.12%	29.03%	100.00%
Air Quality	311	74	78	463
%	67.17%	15.98%	16.85%	100.00%
Road Right of Ways	206	106	149	461
%	44.69%	22.99%	32.32%	100.00%
Noise level	265	83	113	461
%	57.48%	18.00%	24.51%	100.00%
Groundwater	317	43	108	468
%	67.74%	9.19%	23.08%	100.00%
Runoff	235	117	94	446
%	52.69%	26.23%	21.08%	100.00%
Light Pollution	235	117	94	446
%	52.69%	26.23%	21.08%	100.00%



**14. What types of commercial development would you like in Licking Township?**

<b>Commercial Development Type</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Extended Rural Home Occupations	88	15.77%
Neighborhood Commercial Centers	67	12.01%
Strip Shopping Areas	32	5.73%
Retail mega stores	42	7.53%
<b>None</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>54.66%</b>
Other	24	4.30%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**15. Are there any types of business and industrial developments you would like in the township?**

<b>Commercial Development Type</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Heavy manufacturing	24	3.82%
Light manufacturing, warehousing	73	11.62%
Office, service development	66	10.51%
Recreation/resort type activity	166	26.43%
Business centers and industrial parks	47	7.48%
<b>None</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>39.17%</b>
Other	6	0.96%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**16. How would the following changes affect you?**

	<b>Very Concerned</b>	<b>Somewhat Concerned</b>	<b>Not Concerned</b>	<b>Total Responses</b>
Increased car/truck traffic	26	142	329	497
%	5.23%	28.57%	66.20%	100.00%
Large business signs/billboards	34	97	352	483
%	7.04%	20.08%	72.88%	100.00%
Business development	54	142	280	476
%	11.34%	29.83%	58.82%	100.00%
Home occupations	54	142	280	476
%	11.34%	29.83%	58.82%	100.00%
High density housing	159	191	118	468
%	33.97%	40.81%	25.21%	100.00%
Disabled vehicles and unkempt property	23	92	371	486
%	4.73%	18.93%	76.34%	100.00%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>2886</b>

**17. Are you willing to support stricter zoning and/or design standards for the above issues?**

	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b><u>Yes</u></b>	<b>439</b>	<b>92.42%</b>
No	36	7.58%
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>475</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**18. Are you aware that Licking Township currently has zoning regulations in place and enforced?**

	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>76.71%</b>
No	109	23.29%
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## **19. Zoning Enforcement**

A. Should zoning enforcement and regulations be stricter?

	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>66.59%</b>
No	146	33.41%
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

B. Would you be interested in having countywide zoning regulations and enforcement?

	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>54.92%</b>
No	206	45.08%
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>457</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**20. Would you like to see housing development be controlled with respect to the student capacity of the new high school?**

	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>84.81%</b>
No	72	15.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**21. Which of the following services do you feel are needed?**

Reason for Enjoyment	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Rural environment</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>23.01%</b>
Low crime rate	234	13.77%
Lack of congestion	255	15.01%
Low cost of living	76	4.47%
School system	110	6.47%
Clean environment	152	8.95%
Friendliness	152	8.95%
Low housing density	178	10.48%
Employment Opportunities	13	0.77%
Quiet area for retirement	138	8.12%
Access to Buckeye Lake	144	8.48%
Access to Highways	187	11.01%
<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**22. Please rate the quality of the following:**

	Good	Average	Poor	Needed	Total Responses
Twp. Road Maintenance	188	229	54	17	488
%	38.52%	46.93%	11.07%	3.48%	100.00%
County Road Maintenance	200	250	22	7	479
%	41.75%	52.19%	4.59%	1.46%	100.00%
State Road Maintenance	225	222	21	4	472
%	47.67%	47.03%	4.45%	0.85%	100.00%
Snow Removal	271	169	39	5	484
%	55.99%	34.92%	8.06%	1.03%	100.00%

Culvert Repair	142	225	38	14	419
%	33.89%	53.70%	9.07%	3.34%	100.00%
Sign repair/replacement	175	238	20	4	437
%	40.05%	54.46%	4.58%	0.92%	100.00%
Road safety	147	217	63	20	447
%	32.89%	48.55%	14.09%	4.47%	100.00%
Mowing public areas	161	251	37	3	452
%	35.62%	55.53%	8.19%	0.66%	100.00%
Cemetery maintenance	157	199	11	0	367
%	42.78%	54.22%	3.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Emergency Services	224	182	27	6	439
%	51.03%	41.46%	6.15%	1.37%	100.00%
Fire protection	218	187	34	8	447
%	48.77%	41.83%	7.61%	1.79%	100.00%
Law enforcement	114	232	69	13	428
%	26.64%	54.21%	16.12%	3.04%	100.00%
Garbage collection	257	159	12	10	438
%	58.68%	36.30%	2.74%	2.28%	100.00%
Telephone service	214	199	41	2	456
%	46.93%	43.64%	8.99%	0.44%	100.00%
Recreation	133	164	74	37	408
%	32.60%	40.20%	18.14%	9.07%	100.00%
Public Library	103	120	53	47	323
%	31.89%	37.15%	16.41%	14.55%	100.00%
Electric supply	206	196	23	3	428
%	48.13%	45.79%	5.37%	0.70%	100.00%
Public Schools	196	191	51	2	440
%	44.55%	43.41%	11.59%	0.45%	100.00%

## 23. Central Water and Sewer

A. What reasons would you support a Central Water and Sewer District?

Reason	Number of Respondents	Percent
Enhance availability and quality of services	449	25.85%
<b>Fire protection</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>31.55%</b>
Economic development purposes	251	14.45%
To deter annexation	39	2.25%
To allow for higher density residential development	21	1.21%
Safer drinking water	178	10.25%
Other	17	0.98%
I would NOT support central water and sewer service	234	13.47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

B. Would you support a water district?

	Number of Respondents	Percent
Yes	169	35.36%
<b>No</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>40.79%</b>
Not Sure	114	23.85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

C. Would you support a sewer district?

	Number of Respondents	Percent
Yes	168	36.52%
<b>No</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>40.43%</b>
Not Sure	106	23.04%
<b>Total</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**24. Would you support a local \$5.00 vehicle license fee for township road repair and maintenance?**

	Number of Respondents	Percent
Yes	218	42.75%
<b>No</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>46.08%</b>
No Opinion	57	11.18%
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>510</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

**25. Should there be a wider Township Road standard?**

	Number of Respondents	Percent
Yes	171	33.66%
<b>No</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>43.50%</b>
No opinion	116	22.83%
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>508</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

**26. What types of parks and recreation facilities would you like to have?**

	Number of Respondents	Percent
<b>Open space</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>62.76%</b>
Parks	377	28.30%
Playgrounds/basketball court	86	6.46%
Gymnasiums, swimming pools	33	2.48%
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>1332</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

**27. Please rate your understanding of Township Government:**

	Number of Respondents	Percent
Good	102	20.61%
<b>Adequate</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>42.83%</b>
Little	181	36.57%
<b><i>Total Responses</i></b>	<b><i>495</i></b>	<b><i>100.00%</i></b>

**28. How would you like to learn more about Township Government?**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Township Reports</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>63.18%</b>
Meeting Attendance	32	7.27%
Membership on Committees	24	5.45%
Not interested	106	24.09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**29. Township Report**

A. Would you like a township report?

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>89.68%</b>
No	32	10.32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

B. How often?

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Monthly</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>90.00%</b>
Quarterly	48	10.00%
Biannual	0	0.00%
Annual	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

C. What is the best way to provide information?

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Mail</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>69.40%</b>
Newspaper	85	20.48%
Internet	26	6.27%
Twp Meetings	16	3.86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## APPENDIX II: PLANNING GLOSSARY

### *Definitions*

**ACCESS:** Access relates specifically to automobile access between a development situated on one or more tax parcels and the public roadway system. Access serves two important purposes: ensuring safety to the public as it enters and exists the roadway system, and maintaining arteries free from congestion. The quantity and location of curb cuts should be managed to protect the public, the landowner, and the traffic capacity of the public roadways. The Licking County Subdivision Regulations have an entire section on access management/congestion prevention within the county.

**AGRICULTURE:** The production, keeping, or maintenance for sale or lease, of plants, including but not limited to: forages and sod crops; grains and seed crops; fruits and vegetables; and ornamental products, and unless expressly prohibited, the keeping of livestock, including but not limited to: dairy animals and dairy products; poultry and poultry products; cattle and cattle products; or horses.

**AMENITY:** Characteristics of a development that increase its desirability to a community or its marketability to the public. Amenities include swimming pools, tennis courts, bike and pedestrian paths, landscaping that complements the environment, attractive site design, and the like. Some amenities benefit solely the residents or employees on the site while others also have a neighborhood or community-wide benefit.

**AREA REQUIREMENTS:** The spatial standards (lot width, depth, area, setback requirements, etc.) established for a lot or yard within a particular zoning district. Area requirements are set forth in the township's zoning resolution.

**BUFFERS AND SCREENING:** Buffers serve as a physical separation and protection between incompatible activities and are utilized to reduce the negative impacts associated with certain uses. Examples include screening of trash dumpsters and off-street loading areas, as well as hedging along off-street parking areas to reduce glare and improve aesthetics. Buffers are most appropriate as a means of protecting existing uses from the impacts of new development. The degree and range of buffers should be responsive to the type of new development. Buffering the impacts from a 5,000 square foot neighborhood business is different than screening a 45,000 square foot commercial center. Function should determine the form of screening. The amount of area required can also range with the type of buffer proposed. A ten-foot landscaped strip that includes a six-foot wood privacy fence can be as effective as a 30 foot landscaped strip with a three-foot mound and evergreen plantings, depending on the situation.

**BUILDING AREA:** The amount of space remaining on a lot where the primary structure can be placed after the minimum requirements for bulk regulations and setbacks (front, side and rear yards) have been met. It is also sometimes referred to as "Buildable Area." See also YARDS.



**BUILDING CODE:** Regulations governing building design, construction, and maintenance. They are based on the government's police power to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. In Newton Township, the Licking County Building Code Department oversees these regulations.

**BUILDING ENVELOPE:** The width, depth and, in some cases, height dimensions within which a structure may be built on a lot. Building envelopes are established by district within the zoning resolution.

**BUILDING LINE:** A line fixed at a specific distance from the front or side boundaries of a lot. The building line is sometimes called the setback line. Structures may not be built between the nearest lot line (usually the one with public road frontage) and the building line.

**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (CIP):** A schedule for financing and constructing major public improvements and facilities needed by a locality. A CIP usually covers a five year period. It is updated annually and then extended another year into the future. The CIP includes major projects such as road and utility improvements which are expensive, have a long life, could have substantial impact on surrounding community, and may need to be planned well in advance. Because such projects often generate and guide land development, the CIP is an important tool for implementation of the comprehensive plan.

**CLUSTER DEVELOPMENTS:** A development pattern in which residential, commercial, industrial and/or institutional uses, or combinations thereof, are grouped together, leaving portions of the land undeveloped. Such development usually involves a density transfer where unused allowable densities in one area are moved and added to those permitted in another area. A zoning ordinance may authorize such development by permitting smaller lot sizes in a development if a specified portion of the land is kept in permanent open space (usually the gross density is not allowed to change).

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES:** Facilities open to and used by the public such as streets, utilities, schools, libraries, parks, and playgrounds. They may be publicly or privately owned. Community facilities are amenities that should be encouraged because they usually improve the quality of life for community's residents, workers, and visitors.

**CONDITIONAL USE:** A use that is permitted in a zoning district under certain conditions. Unlike a permitted use that is allowed outright, before a conditional use can be performed within the zoning district, a conditional use permit and approval from the Board of Zoning Appeals is required. Most conditional uses have one or more characteristics that could negatively impact the existing or planned uses in the district and thus require further review to mitigate or control them. For example, drive through restaurants have a heavy impact on road traffic and safety and thus are often conditional uses.

**COVENANT:** A private agreement between the buyer and seller of land that asserts legal requirements on the use of land. Normally contained in the property deed or otherwise formally recorded, covenants are most commonly used to place restrictions on the use of all

individual lots existing or to be created in the development or to prohibit certain specified activities. These are also known as Deed Restrictions or a Restrictive Covenants.

**CUL-DE-SAC:** A dead-end street with an appropriate turn-around that affords safe and convenient movement of vehicles by allowing them to reverse course by turning without backing or turning into a driveway.

**DEDICATION:** The transfer of property rights from private to public ownership and maintenance. Land so conveyed to the local government may be used for streets, schools, parks, utilities, and/or other public facility or infrastructure. The local governing body must formally accept the dedication for the transaction to be complete and ownership changed. For example, the new streets of a subdivision must be dedicated to the township.

**DENSITY:** The average number of families, persons, or housing units situated on a unit of land; usually expressed as "(dwelling) units per acre." For example, 40 units on 10 acres is a density of 4 units per acre. Density is a good measure of how rural, suburban, or urban an area appears to the senses. Also see GROSS DENSITY and NET DENSITY.

**DEVELOPED AREA:** A tract of land or portion thereof on which buildings, streets, and utility lines have been constructed. See also IMPROVED LAND.

**DEVELOPMENT:** Land developed for residences, business, and/or industrial purposes. Development may also be defined as the construction of structures, utility lines, or other physical change on land that will exclude other uses within the foreseeable future. The term "development" excludes land in agricultural production.

**DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS:** Rights to develop land in various ways. Property rights consist of a group or "bundle" of rights that together composes the whole. These include the rights to develop land on or below its surface and in the air above it; to grant easements; to use land for agriculture; or to develop it for a shopping center, residences, etc. Rights to develop land may be sold as a complete package called fee simple (ownership) or the landowner may sell some rights while retaining others. Thus the property owner may sell or donate certain development rights, such as easements for utilities or rights-of-way for streets, while retaining the right to building structures on it, mine underneath it, etc. See also TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.

**DOWNZONING:** A change in the zoning classification of land to a classification permitting development that is less intensive, such as from multi-family to single-family, commercial or industrial to residential, or residential to agricultural.

**DWELLING UNIT:** A living space for one family or a household. A dwelling unit may be part of a building containing two or more dwelling units or it may be a detached building for a single family. Current Licking County Health Department regulations require that each new-detached dwelling unit be placed on its own lot of record.

**EASEMENT:** A right given by the owner of land to another party for a specific, limited use of that land. Utility companies often have easements allowing access to private property for servicing and maintaining their facilities and/or lines. Local governments may also preserve things like scenic areas, farmland, or open space by means of a conservation easement, which restricts development of the land in ways that would negatively impact these features.

**EMINENT DOMAIN:** The legal right and process of government to acquire or take private property for public use. The government must make payment of just compensation to the owner. See also RIGHT-OF-WAY and TAKING.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS):** An assessment of a proposed project or activity to determine whether it will have significant environmental effects on the natural or man-made environment. EIS are required by the federal government on projects that use federal funding; most notably transportation projects.

**FINAL SUBDIVISION PLAT:** A map of an approved subdivision properly approved by and filed with the local government. Such a map will usually show surveyed lot lines, street rights-of-way, easements, distances, bearings, and angles pertaining to the exact dimensions of all parcels, street lines, public and private improvements, and so forth. The final plat is the last step of subdivision review under the Licking County Subdivision Regulations. The final plat should be signed by the developer, the Licking County Commissioners, and other administrative officials of Licking County.

**FLOOD PLAIN:** Land located around watercourses or water bodies that is subject to periodic flooding. The general standard referred to is the 100 Year Flood. The 100 Year Flood Plain is the land that has a one percent chance of being covered by floodwaters in any given year. Thus, though not likely, it is possible for this land to experience a 100 Year Flood two years in a row.

**FRONTAGE:** The side of a lot adjacent to the street. The frontage of a corner lot is the shorter of the two sides facing a street, however many zoning regulations treat both sides as frontage. Frontage may also be described as a distance, e.g., "The lot has 243 feet of frontage."

**GROSS DENSITY:** The number of dwelling units per acre before the acreage dedicated for roads, open spaces, and other public uses has been subtracted from the acreage of the entire development site. "Net density" is the number of dwelling units per acre after all dedicated areas have been subtracted.

**HARDSHIP:** Conditions of the land that may unduly limit the use of a particular piece of property. The Township Board of Zoning Appeals may grant a variance from the zoning resolution to alleviate an undue hardship. Mere inconvenience or inability to obtain maximum profit is not ever considered a hardship.

**HIGHEST AND BEST USE:** The most profitable use to which a property may be put. This theoretical real estate concept rarely takes into account the effect that such a use would have

on nearby properties or public facilities. Zoning regulations should attempt to balance the individual's private property rights with the need to protect the public interest.

**HISTORIC AREA:** An area that contains buildings or places in which historic events occurred or that has special public value because of notable architectural or other features relating to the cultural or artistic heritage of the community. These features should be of such significance as to warrant conservation and preservation.

**IMPROVED LAND:** Land that has been provided with basic facilities such as roads, sewers, water lines, and other public improvements in preparation for meeting development standards. Also see DEVELOPED AREA.

**INFILL:** The utilization of vacant land in previously developed areas for buildings, parking lots, recreational facilities and other uses.

**INFRASTRUCTURE:** Public facilities and governmental services which support the population of a community. The term includes the physical attributes of a locality (e.g., streets, utilities, parks), as well as the services (e.g., police and fire protection).

**INTENSITY:** The extent to which land is used. Intensity may refer to such things as lot coverage, vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or number of units per acre.

**LAND USE CONTROLS:** Regulations that control and guide land use and development. In most instances, the term refers to the zoning resolution and subdivision regulations.

**LEAPFROG DEVELOPMENT:** Development that occurs well beyond the limits of existing development thus creating pockets of vacant land.

**LOT:** The basic development unit an area with fixed boundaries, used or intended to be used by one building and any accessory building(s) and usually not divided by a highway, street or alley.

**MEGA (FACTORY) FARMS:** A concentrated animal feeding operation, commonly called mega-farms or factory farms, is an agricultural facility where 1,000 or more animal units are confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in a 12-month period. Structures used for the storage, handling and transport of animal waste from animals in the operation also are part of the animal feeding operation. Animal units are based on the amount of manure that a certain animal produces. 1,000 animal units is equivalent to:

- 1,000 head of feeder cattle
- 100,000 laying hens
- 2,500 swine (each weighing 55 lbs. or more)
- 500 horses
- 700 dairy cattle
- 10,000 sheep
- 55,000 turkeys

Senate Bill 141, passed in 2000, transfers the permitting authority of factory farms from the Ohio EPA to the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA). ODA is currently drafting rules to implement this program.

**MANDATORY DEDICATION:** Under mandatory dedication a property owner must dedicate part of a development, or construct certain facilities and then donate them to the public for a specified public purpose as a precondition of subdivision approval.

**NET DENSITY:** The number of dwelling units per acre after all dedicated areas have been subtracted.

**NONCONFORMING USE:** A use that is not permitted by the zoning regulations of the district in which it is located. If the use existed before the zoning regulations, it is a legal nonconforming use and may continue, although a new or different nonconforming use may not replace it. Most resolutions provide that the extension or enlargement of a nonconforming use is not permissible, and that once abandoned for a specified period, it may not be restored. In such cases the future use of the premises must conform to the regulations.

**NONCONFORMING STRUCTURE:** A structure that does not conform to the bulk or setback regulations of the zoning district in which it is located. If such a structure is constructed after the enactment of the resolution, it may be illegal and may be removed. However, if it existed before the zoning regulations, it is a legal nonconforming structure and may continue but may not be enlarged, extended, reconstructed or structurally altered unless it conforms to the zoning ordinance.

**NUISANCE:** Anything that interferes with the use or enjoyment of property, endangers personal health or safety, or is offensive to the senses. There are many types of nuisances. Laws can be invoked to determine when a nuisance exists and should be abated. Nuisance law forms part of the basis for zoning. The separation of uses through zoning, e.g., industrial from residential, helps create suitable residential areas free from pollution, noise, congestion, and other characteristics of industrial areas. Also see PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

**OFFICIAL MAP:** A map of legally established or proposed public streets, waterways, and public areas. All features and boundaries shown on an official map should be fixed or determined by a physical or aerial photographic survey. Once adopted, an official map is amended with each recorded subdivision plat. The map also serves as a notification of proposed public improvements. However, it does not constitute a taking or acceptance of such improvements. The Licking County Engineer's Office maintains the official maps of the county.

**OVERLAY ZONES:** Zoning requirements that are described in the ordinance text and map, and imposed in addition to those of an underlying district. Developments within the overlay zone must conform to the requirements of both zones or the more restrictive of the two. It usually is employed to deal with specific physical characteristics such as flood plains or steeply sloping areas, but may have other applications as well such as development within historic areas, traffic corridors, or redevelopment areas.

**OPEN SPACE:** Undeveloped land that may accommodate future development or because of productive soils, natural characteristics or unique features may be preserved in its cultivated state for agricultural, forest or greenbelt areas or in its natural state for ecological, historical or recreational purposes.

**PAYMENT IN LIEU OF MANDATORY DEDICATION:** Under this mechanism, subdivision regulations can require developers to pay cash to a locality when requirements for mandatory dedication of land cannot be met.

**PERFORMANCE STANDARDS:** Performance standards regulate various land use activities by setting limits on the amount of smoke, odor, noise, heat, vibration, glare, or similar pollutants that may affect others nearby. Performance Standards offer a more precise method of assuring compatibility among land uses. This system is made possible by the technical ability to measure the volume or intensity of certain activities to determine if they meet accepted standards. Activities that meet high standards may be permitted to locate in or near residential areas. Those, which might negatively affect adjacent properties, are permitted only in industrial or intensely commercial areas.

**PERMITTED USE:** A use that is specifically authorized in the zoning district. A property owner is considered to have a "right" to this use if other standards (e.g., lot coverage, setbacks, etc.) are met. Also see **CONDITIONAL USE**.

**PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD):** A form of development, usually characterized by a large tract of land that is developed under a comprehensive site plan. A PUD usually includes a variety of housing types and densities, common open space, and a mix of building types and land uses. PUD permits the planning of a project and the calculation of densities for the entire development, rather than on an individual lot-by-lot basis.

While PUD has most commonly been used for residential developments, it may be applied to other forms of development such as shopping centers, industrial and office parks, and mixed-use developments that are combinations of uses. PUD's are sometimes called PDU's (Planned Development Units).

**POLICE POWER:** The inherent right of a government to restrict an individual's conduct or his use of his property in order to protect the health, safety, welfare, and morals of the community. This power must relate reasonably to these ends and must follow due processes of the law; but unlike the exercise of the state's power of eminent domain, no compensation need be paid for losses to individuals incurred as a result of police power regulation.

**PRELIMINARY SUBDIVISION PLAT:** An initial map of a proposed subdivision filed with the local government. Such a map and its accompanying documents provide information about the proposed subdivision required by the local resolution and is a prerequisite to the final subdivision plat. Also see **FINAL SUBDIVISION plat**.

**PRESUMPTIVE VALIDITY:** A legal concept which assumes that a community's land use plan and supporting ordinances or resolutions are valid as adopted. If challenged, the burden is on the complainant to prove that the plan and supporting ordinances or resolutions are invalid.

**PRIME FARMLAND SOILS:** Soils are considered to be prime farmland soils based on their crop yield potential with regard to minimal input of energy and economic resources. Further, soils that are considered to be prime farmland soils must be suited to produce food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops.

**REZONING:** An amendment to the zoning resolution or zoning map. Ordinarily, rezonings can take three forms: (1) a comprehensive revision or modification of the zoning text and map; (2) a text change in zone requirements; and (3) a change in the map, e.g., an area zoned for residential use is rezoned to commercial use. Applications for rezonings are reviewed by the local zoning administrator and the zoning commission, as well as the Planning Commission for townships. After receiving a recommendation from the planning commission(s) and holding a public hearing, the Township Trustees may approve or disapprove an application for a rezoning.

**REZONING, PIECEMEAL:** Changes in zoning over a period of time in response to the requests of individual property owners rather than the community's comprehensive plan. Such zoning practices often lead to unintended or unforeseen changes in the character of a neighborhood.

**RIGHT-OF-WAY:** A form of easement that grants the right of passage over the property of another. It may also be used to describe the land upon which a street or highway is located. In most cases, the width of the right-of-way exceeds the pavement width so that the roadway may be widened, drainage provided, or utilities installed in the future. Also see EASEMENT.

**RUNOFF:** Water that flows on the surface of the land until it reaches a wetland area or a watercourse. Excessive or uncontrolled runoff in rural or suburban areas can pollute waterways with large amounts of silt. In urban areas, runoff from streets and parking lots pollutes waterways with oil and other petroleum byproducts.

**SETBACK LINE OR SETBACK:** See BUILDING LINE

**SITE PLAN:** A plan, drawn to scale, showing uses and structures proposed for a parcel of land. Depending upon the requirements of the zoning and/or subdivision resolution, it may also show the location of lot lines, the layout of building sites and buildings, open space, streets including parking areas and access to and from the public street system, major natural and manmade landscape features, and depending on requirements, the location of proposed utility lines.

**SITE PLAN REVIEW:** The review by local officials, usually the planning commission and staff, to determine if site plans and maps of a developer meet the stated purposes and standards of the zoning and subdivision resolution; whether the development will provide for

necessary public facilities such as roads and schools; and protect and preserve topographical features and adjacent properties through appropriate siting of structures and landscaping.

**SPOT ZONING:** Spot zoning is a form of discriminatory zoning whose sole purpose is to serve the private interests of one or more landowners instead of furthering the welfare and morals of the entire community as part of an overall zoning plan. Although changing the zoning classification of any parcel of land to permit a more intensive use could possibly constitute spot zoning, the test lies in its relationship to the existing zoning pattern and guidelines of the local comprehensive plan. Spot zoning is based on the arbitrary and inappropriate nature of a rezoning change rather than, as is commonly believed, in the size of the area being rezoned.

**STANDARDS:** While often used to refer to all requirements in a zoning ordinance or resolution, the term usually means site design regulations such as lot area, height limits, setback, frontage, landscaping, yards, and floor area ratio - as distinguished from use restrictions.

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:** A statement of policy often incorporated into a zoning resolution, which outlines the broad purpose of the resolution and its relationship to the comprehensive plan. Frequently, it is a statement preceding regulations for individual districts, which helps to characterize the districts, and their legislative purpose. When the application of particular district requirements is challenged in court, the courts may rely on the intent statement in deciding whether the application is reasonable and related to a defensible public purpose. As zoning resolutions become more complex, statements of intent which guide users, administrative officials, and the courts, are becoming more important.

**STREETSCAPE:** The total environment surrounding the street. This includes the street, its pavement and striping, sidewalks, plantings, benches, waste cans, and other street furniture, utility lines, signage, street lighting, and building facades.

**STRIP DEVELOPMENT:** A melange of development, usually commercial, often extending along both sides of a major street. Strip development is often a mixture of auto-oriented enterprises (e.g., gas stations, motels, and food stands), truck-dependent wholesaling and light industrial enterprises along with the once-rural homes and farms that await conversion to commercial use. Strip development may severely reduce traffic carrying capacity of abutting streets.

**SUBDIVIDE:** The process whereby land is divided into lots or parcels according to the standards and requirements of a subdivision resolution. Determining who subdivides and what constitutes a subdivision is a legislative function reserved to local government.

**SUBDIVISION PLAT:** A map, generally of a subdivision, showing the location, boundaries, and ownership of individual properties. Submission, approval and recording of a plat. is a prerequisite to sale of lots in a subdivision. Approval of a preliminary plan, by the planning commission, signifies that the subdivision conforms to the subdivision regulations and to the



lot size requirements of the zoning resolution, if applicable. Also see FINAL SUBDIVISION PLAT, PRELIMINARY SUBDIVISION PLAT.

**SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS:** Local resolutions that regulate the conversion of land into building lots for residential or other purposes. The regulations establish requirements for streets, utilities, property platting, and procedures for dedicating land for rights-of-ways and easements to the local government, and prescribe procedures for plan review and payment of fees. Licking County has countywide subdivision regulations which cover the unincorporated areas of Licking County. Incorporated villages and cities may adopt and administer their own set of subdivision regulations.

**TAKING:** Government appropriation of private property for which compensation is paid. The United States Constitution provides that property cannot be condemned through eminent domain for public use without just compensation. Also see POLICE POWER and EMINENT DOMAIN.

**TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (TDR):** A system of assigning development "rights" to parcels of land. The landowner has the option of using these rights to develop his land or he may sell his rights to another property owner. If the landowner sells his development rights, he may not develop his property. However, a buyer could use these rights to develop another parcel of land more intensively than otherwise permitted. In some systems, the local or state government may purchase development rights in order to preserve a portion of the locality as open space for agricultural production. Not yet a common practice in the State of Ohio.

**TRANSITION ZONES:** A zoning district often permitting a mixture of land uses, which serves as a buffer between other incompatible districts. For example, a transition zoning district permitting offices and multi-family dwellings is often utilized around a community's central business district to protect outlying residential areas.

**UNDEVELOPED LAND:** Land not served by streets, water lines, sewer lines or electrical service. Also see IMPROVED LAND.

**USE:** The specific purpose for which a piece of land or a building is designed, arranged, intended, occupied, maintained, or permitted by local regulations.

**VARIANCE:** A reasonable deviation from those zoning resolution provisions regulating the size or area of a lot or parcel of land, or the size, area, bulk or location of a building or structure when the strict application of the ordinance would result in undue hardship to the property owner. The need for a variance should not be shared generally by other properties, and a variance should not be contrary to the intended spirit and purpose of the Resolution. Variances should relate to the condition of the land, not to the circumstances of the property owner. Variances are also possible from other regulations. For example, the Licking County Planning Commission considers granting variances to the subdivision regulations in cases where: 1) There are exceptional topographical or other physical conditions peculiar to the particular parcel of land, 2) A literal interpretation of the regulations would deprive the owner

of rights enjoyed by other property owners, 3) The peculiar conditions that necessitate the variance were not the result of previous actions of the land owner, and 4) The requested variance is the minimum variance that will allow a reasonable division and/or use of land.

**WATERSHED:** An area in which all surface water drains to a common stream, river or other body of water.

**WETLANDS:** Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, potholes, playa lakes, vernal pools, and similar areas.

**WOODLANDS:** Woodlands generally consist of hard and soft deciduous trees but can also include some conifers.

**YARDS:** The open space on a building lot situated between the front, rear, or side wall of a building and the nearest lot line, unoccupied except for projections and the specific minor uses specified as accessory uses in the Resolution.

**ZERO LOT LINE:** A development technique in which the setback requirements for one or more sides of the lot are omitted so that buildings are allowed to abut property lines. This design technique creates more usable space on individual lots.

**ZONING:** The legislative process by which a local government classifies land within the community into areas and districts referred to as zones. Zoning regulates building and structure dimensions, design, placement, and use. Requirements vary from district to district, but they must be uniform within districts.

**ZONING APPEAL:** An appeal from any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative officer in the administration or enforcement of a zoning resolution.

**ZONING BONUSES:** Sometimes referred to as incentive zoning. Bonuses may be offered to developers in exchange for specific amenities (such as providing additional open space), which are part of the development proposal. Bonuses often take the form of higher permitted densities and/or reductions in lot size provisions. Bonuses are commonly associated with cluster housing and planned unit developments.

**ZONING DISTRICT:** A land area in which the zoning regulations are uniform.

**ZONING MAP:** A map showing the location of zoning districts within a county, municipality, or township which, along with the zoning text, comprises the zoning resolution.

**ZONING PERMIT:** A permit issued by the zoning administrator indicating that the submitted plans comply with the zoning resolution and that the use or structure proposed is

allowed by the ordinance or has been allowed by the granting of a variance by the board of zoning appeals.

**ZONING TEXT:** The text of the zoning regulations contains the terms and conditions of zoning within the community and sets forth zoning standards, procedures and requirements. The local governing body adopts the zoning text after a public hearing. The zoning text, along with the zoning map, constitutes the zoning ordinance or resolution.